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SIXPENCE.

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BRITISH ARTILLERY ON THE BALKAN FRONT: A GUN TEAM TAKING A STEEP SLOPE.

There has not been much news lately of our Army in the Balkans—that is, up to the moment of writing. A British report of November 28 stated: "On the Doiran front, after the necessary artillery bombardment, our troops raided the enemy trenches north-east of Matchukovo (on the left bank of the Vardar). The attack was entirely successful: many of the enemy were killed, a number of prisoners taken, and the trenches destroyed."

A few days previously General Sarrail issued from Monastir a General Army Order to the Allied troops under his command, addressing those of each nation in turn. To the British he said: "Till now your task has been most thankless. You have had to labour on a front that so far has been a defensive one, but you have spared neither toil nor effort. You have fulfilled with honour the rôle confided to your troops."

CHRISTMAS COLOUR-BOOKS.

If the colour-books published this season do not, perhaps, reach the standard of pre-war times in number or in sumptuousness of production, it is hardly a matter for surprise, in view of the many difficulties with which publishers now have to contend, such as the increased cost and scarcity of paper. In one respect, at any rate, this year's books show no falling off, and that is in the admirable quality of the work of the artists who have illustrated them.

Those two famous illustrators, Mr. Edmund Dulac and Mr. Arthur Rackham, are each represented among the examples which we have received for review. Curiously enough, both these two artists have illustrated collections of fairy-tales drawn from the various countries who are fighting against the Germanic league. "Edmund Dulac's Fairy Book" (Hodder and Stoughton) has for a sub-title "Fairy-Tales of the Allied Nations." There are two English, three Russian, and three French, while one each is drawn from Flemish, Belgian, Italian, Irish, Serbian, and Japanese sources. Mr. Dulac's thirteen colour-plates are in his best manner. All his well-known characteristics are shown again—beauty of design, richness of colouring, and that indefinable softness of atmosphere which pervades the whole composition. At the same time, he has introduced a greater variety of treatment, both in regard to the colour-schemes and design, and he has cleverly adapted the style of the illustration to the character of the story, notably in the case of the picture illustrating the Japanese story of "Urashima Taro." Then, again, there is a great difference between the rollicking scene illustrating "The Friar and the Boy" and the intricate decorative detail of such pictures as those of "Ivan and the Chestnut Horse" or the Serbian "Story of Bashtchelik." This beautiful volume will certainly add to Mr. Dulac's reputation. It is not stated by whom the collection of tales was made or edited.

"The Allies' Fairy Book" (Heinemann), with an introduction by Edmund Gosse and illustrations by Arthur Rackham, is a more modest volume in size and *format*, nor can it be said that the quality of the reproduction in the colour-plates quite does justice to the artist's work. Like Mr. Dulac's book, this also contains specimens of English, French, Italian, Russian, Serbian, Belgian, and Japanese fairy-tales, and, in addition, a Scotch, a Welsh, and a Portuguese story. Much greater success has been obtained in reproducing another set of colour-plates by Mr. Arthur Rackham—namely, those illustrating Washington Irving's story, "Rip Van Winkle" (Heinemann). It contains twenty-four colour-plates and a number of black-and-white drawings, and in both mediums the artist is shown in his happiest vein. Here is all his old skill, both of pencil and brush, with his luxuriance of detail and delicate tints of colour. He never sacrifices human interest to decorative effect, and takes the greatest care in the delineation of figures and facial expressions, nor does his work lack the humour that appeals to the young people for whom fairy-stories are supposed to be published. Take, for instance, the plate entitled "A Troop of Strange Children Ran at His Heels, Hooting after Him and Pointing at His Grey Beard." We do not remember that Mr. Rackham has ever produced a better set of illustrations, not even forgetting those of "Peter Pan."

"Fairy Tales by Hans Christian Andersen," illustrated by Harry Clarke (Harrap), adds yet another to the numerous editions of a nursery author whose popularity never seems to wane. It is handsomely bound and printed on excellent paper, and abundantly illustrated both in colour and black and white. We like the colour-plates much better than the black-and-white drawings. As a rule, an illustrator of fairy-tales gives rein to his decorative fancy in colour-plates, and reserves for his black-and-white drawings the kind of realistic humour that appeals to young readers. In this case, however, the drawings are as decorative as the colour-plates, but the effects are naturally not so attractive in that medium. The colour-plates themselves are excellent as examples of the modern fantastic style, using the word in no disparaging sense.

Another and very distinctive style of illustration is represented in an edition of "The Human Tragedy," by Anatole France (John Lane), a translation by Alfred Allinson, with sixteen illustrations by Michel Sevier. This artist's style recalls the kind of scenery and decoration used a few years ago for the Granville Barker production of "A Midsummer Night's Dream." There is the same treatment, for instance, of trees, with perpendicular trunks and foliage suggestive of a toy Noah's Ark, and the same severely angular method is applied to architectural details like flights of steps, walls and pillars, towers, doorways, and so on. The method alone would not be particularly original or attractive, but it must be confessed that there is something about these colour-plates which is wonderfully intriguing.

Quite one of the best of the new colour-books, but in a very different style from those previously mentioned, is "Our Hospital A.B.C." (John Lane), with pictures by Joyce Dennys, and verses by Hampden Gordon and M. G. Tindall. As might be divined from the title, it is "not to be taken seriously," a warning which is given on the flyleaf in the form of a very realistic painting of a chemist's label. In other words, it is a humorous book, but it is none the less a colour-book; and, though the colour-schemes are extremely simple—consisting mostly of red, white, and blue, varied occasionally by black and green—the pictures combined with the verses are a pure delight, illustrating most happily the humours of life in a war hospital. This ought to be one of the most popular picture-books of the season.

The stories of famous operas have before now formed subject-matter for coloured books. An interesting new example of this kind of work is a new edition of Prosper Mérimée's "Carmen," translated by A. E. Johnson, with pictures by René Bull (Hutchinson). People who only know the story from Bizet's opera will be interested to read it in the original form on which the composer's librettists founded their book. At the end of the volume is an essay called "The Two Carmens," a comparison of tale and opera, in which the operatic version is subjected to some criticism. Here we are chiefly concerned with the question of the illustrations, and these, including sixteen colour-plates, are both numerous and of good quality.

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LITERATURE.

Lord Northcliffe's War-Book.

Lord Northcliffe has shown true imagination in making his volume, "At the War" (Hodder and Stoughton), largely a record of fact. We cannot be too minutely informed about the great struggle, both other peoples' share in it and our own. Any indifference towards it that now remains in this country is due not to lack of heart, but to lack of knowledge, or at worst to the heartlessness of not taking pains to know. Like everyone with the gift of organisation, Lord Northcliffe sets store upon the mastery of details, and wherever he went in the different theatres of war he wished to get at the bottom of things. And the success of his book is due very greatly to his having realised that nothing he learned for himself there is too small to be of interest to his readers. This is particularly the case in the chapters, "With the Italians," which we consider the most valuable; but it is true of them all. The book has been issued for the benefit of the joint Red Cross funds in this country, which makes the section on "Red Cross Visits" specially appropriate; but it is also specially worth preserving because of the minuteness of information about "the people at 83, Pall Mall and elsewhere," the way they spend the money, and their methods of searching for the Missing, which it contains. The same instinct for the little things that count which makes the few pages on "The War Doctors" so solid and satisfactory, also lends liveliness to the thumbnail portraits of Sir Douglas Haig, Joffre, and Count Cadorna. But, as has been said, it proves most valuable in the descriptions of the fighting on the Italian fronts. Lord Northcliffe arrived at the Italian Headquarters in time for the taking of Gorizia. He followed the fighting line in the Carso, and visited that in the Cadore and in the Trentino. Of the variety of conditions along this Italian 500-miles' front we get a really admirable impression in his pages. We begin to realise in them the harsh, inhospitable, treeless, rock-strewn Karst country, "where lizards alone find life bearable," which is the scene of our Ally's advance upon Trieste. From that parched and stony wilderness we pass to the summits, 9000 feet, where King Emmanuel asked him to picture his soldiers "up in the clouds for seven months, in deep snow, so close to the Austrians that at some points the men can see their enemies' eyes through the observation-holes; imagine the difficulties of such a life with continual sniping and bomb-throwing." English readers know far too little of the conditions in which the Italians are fighting, just as Italian readers are still too greatly kept in ignorance of the conditions in which the British effort is being made in France; and in thirty pages Lord Northcliffe brings them home to us in a series of impressions rendered "vivid" by just those touches of small fact and suggestions of little things which so many impressionists miss in their attempts to be grandiose. He himself is strictly sparing of purple passages. Of the "Neutral" glimpses which bring the book to a conclusion, that of Spain is the most interesting, and leaves one with no doubt as to the nature of the opinion of a section in that country, thanks to the curious tactics of A.B.C. and well-drilled battalions of residents and refugees, for the same influence seems to be everywhere. But, after all, it is not of the first importance.

Where Italy is Battling for Victory.

In June and July last Sir Sidney Low, at the invitation of the Italian Headquarters Staff, paid a special visit of inspection to the Italian front. He has embodied his impressions and his personal experiences in a book, "Italy in the War" (Longmans, Green), which not only sets before English readers a comprehensive and coherent narrative of events in the least understood and realised of all the European war areas, but also, to use a hackneyed phrase, "reads like a novel." From a *littérateur* of such eminence as Sir Sidney Low, no doubt, that was not a hard thing to do. His book is as far removed as could be from being a mere "war-book." It brings forward on every page the highest possible testimony to the magnificent spirit and whole-souled devotion with which the Italian nation is grappling with an apparently superhuman task. The author in the course of his narrative explains in a concise and extremely lucid form, by the aid of carefully detailed maps, the abnormally complicated problems both of strategy and tactics which have confronted General Cadorna and his Staff. Sir Sidney Low visited in turn each of the four sectors of the Italian front, which as a whole extends, in fact, for between four and five hundred miles—the Isonzo sector, the Carnia or Cadore sector, the Trentino and the Alpine sectors. Each of these differs in characteristics from the other as widely as it is possible to conceive. "Down on the Carso the fighting is done under a sun like that of Africa. But when you turn into the line that runs along the crest of the Carpic Alps . . . and when you follow it through Cadore and under the Dolomites, you are in a theatre of Alpine warfare, in the realms of snow and bitter cold." The amazing feats of the Alpini in scaling precipices thousands of feet high, the marvellous engineering exploits of the road-makers, the extraordinary achievements of the artillermen in getting their heaviest guns up to peaks far above the snow line, the never slackening activity in munition-making all over Italy, in which women of all classes bear their full share—Sir Sidney's pages present in regard to these matters a marvellous romance of war and adventure and heroic endurance. Many of the numerous illustrations are from photographs courteously placed by the Italian War Office at Sir Sidney Low's disposal.

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THE CAMERA AS WAR-CORRESPONDENT: ON VARIOUS FRONTS.

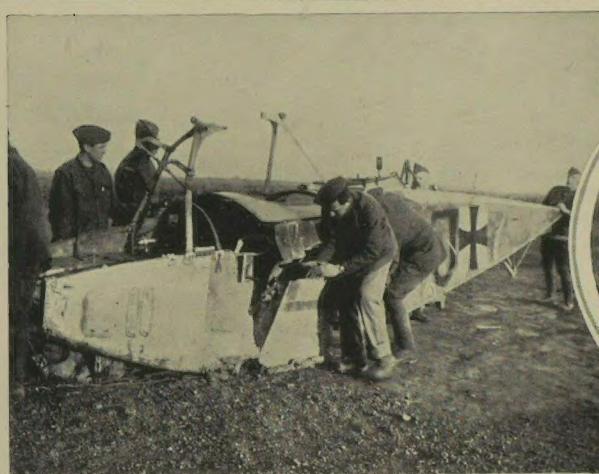
PHOTOGRAPHS—BRITISH AND FRENCH OFFICIAL; AND C.N.



FORCES OF THE GREEK PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT THAT DECLARED WAR ON GERMANY AND BULGARIA: M. VENIZELOS' REVIEW AT SALONIKA.



THE VISIT OF A MOSLEM DEPUTATION TO FRANCE: THE DELEGATES, UNDER THE GUIDANCE OF GENERAL GOURAUD, ON THE BATTLEFIELD OF THE MARNE.



A GERMAN AEROPLANE BROUGHT DOWN ON THE BRITISH FRONT: MEN OF OUR AIR SERVICE ENGAGED IN DISMANTLING THE MACHINE.



A GERMAN AEROPLANE THAT CAME DOWN INTACT INTO THE FRENCH LINES, THROUGH ENGINE-FAILURE: WHEELING AWAY THE CAPTURED MACHINE.



WHERE THE FRENCH ARTILLERY HAS RECENTLY BEEN DOING EXCELLENT SERVICE: TWO LONG-RANGE FRENCH GUNS ON THE MACEDONIAN FRONT.



A WELL-CONCEALED GUN POSITION IN A WOOD: THE SMOKING MUZZLE OF A NAVAL GUN PROTRUDING FROM A SCREEN OF FOLIAGE.

For the most part, these photographs explain themselves. In the case of the Moslem delegates viewing the Marne battlefield, it may be noted that the short figure in Eastern dress in the centre, just in front of General Gouraud, is a boy—the son of one of the delegates. With regard to the photograph showing M. Venizelos reviewing a Greek regiment before it marched out of Salonika, it may be recalled that Mr. G. Renwick wrote last month from Athens: "The National Defence Army has occupied Ekaterini (a few miles south-west of Salonika). . . . A message from Salonika states that . . .

Army of National Defence now numbers 30,000, of whom 17,000 are fully armed and equipped and ready to take the field. Equipment of the others is being rapidly pushed forward." It will be observed that the men are wearing steel helmets. On November 12, at Salonika, M. Venizelos presented colours to the new 4th Regiment of the Seres Division, and, addressing the troops, he said: "The eyes of all Hellenes are turned towards you. You are going once more to deliver Macedonia." On November 24 it was stated that the Greek Provisional Government had declared war against Bulgaria and Germany.



GERMAN GAS-SHELLS: A REMARKABLE PHOTOGRAPH SHOWING ONE (ON THE LEFT)

When a gas-shell first explodes, the gas rises in a tall column, as seen on the left in the illustration. It then subsides and spreads along the ground, as shown on the right. All this happens in a fraction of a second. The remarkable photograph here reproduced is one of those now on view at the Official Exhibition of Canadian War Photographs, at the Grafton Galleries, which was recently declared open by Sir George Perley, Acting High Commissioner of Canada. It will remain open until December 16. The photographs were taken by

OFFICIAL PHOTOGRAPH—CANADIAN WAR RECORDS—

EXPLODING AND THE GAS FROM ANOTHER (RIGHT) SPREADING ALONG THE GROUND.

Lieut. Fred Castle, the Canadian Official Photographer, many of them in circumstances of great danger. In the present instance he was so near to the exploding shells that he was slightly gassed by the fumes, and was laid up for three days. These photographs are some of the first that have been taken at the front, and form an inspiring record of the work of the Canadians. Everyone ought to make it a point of patriotism to visit the Exhibition. Princess Patricia of Connaught was among the earliest visitors.

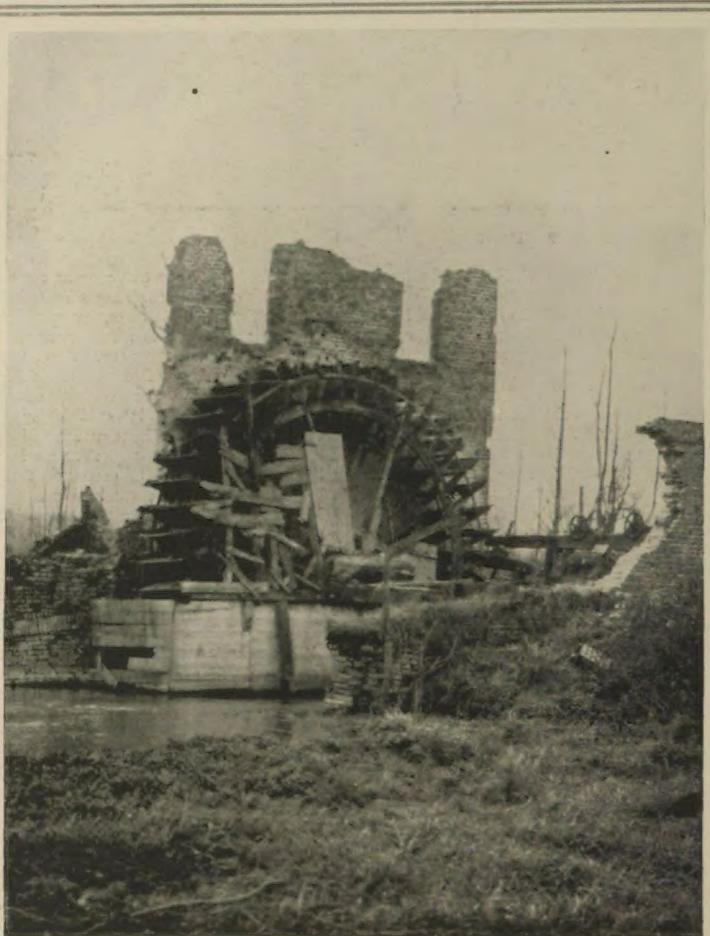
VIEW, WITH MANY OTHERS, AT THE GRAFTON GALLERIES.

WHERE HISTORY IS IN THE MAKING: SCENES OF THE RECENT

OFFICIAL

VICTORY—ST. PIERRE DIVION; BEAUMONT HAMEL; BEAUCOURT.

PHOTOGRAPHS.



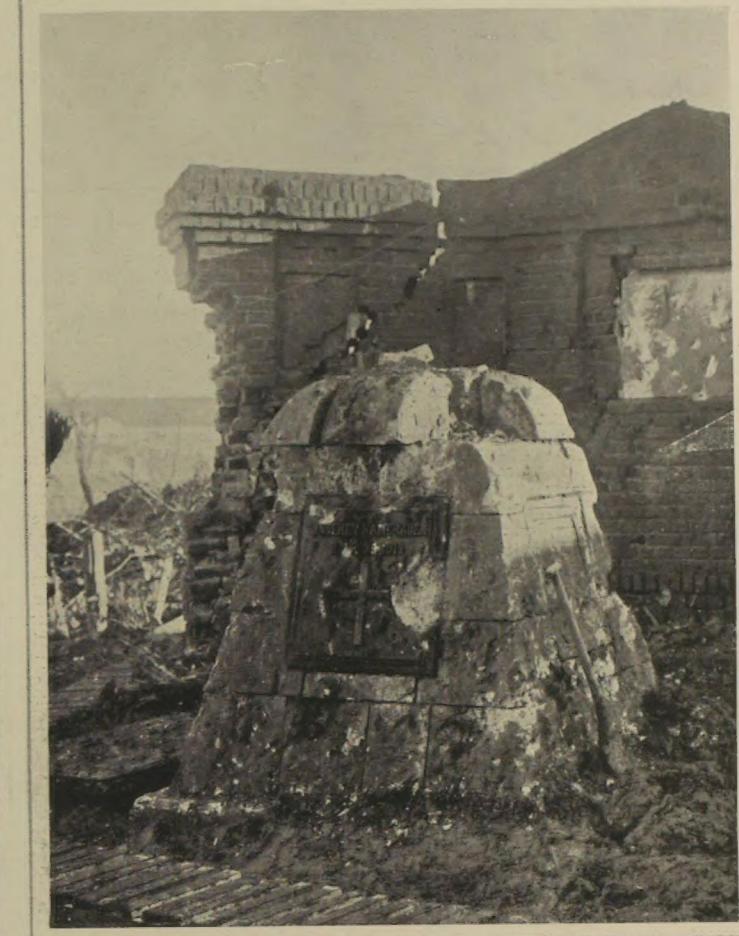
ON THE BATTLEFIELD IN THE ST. PIERRE DIVION AREA: THE WRECKED REMAINS OF A WATER-MILL CLOSE TO WHICH FIERCE FIGHTING TOOK PLACE.



NEAR THE CENTRE OF THE BATTLE AT THE VILLAGE OF BEAUMONT HEAPED MASONRY WHERE



HAMEL: THE REMAINS OF THE GERMAN MILITARY CEMETERY, AND THE CHURCH STOOD.



INSIDE THE GERMAN MILITARY CEMETERY AT BEAUMONT HAMEL: THE SCARRED MONUMENT TO GERMANS WHO FELL AT THE ENEMY'S FIRST TAKING OF THE PLACE.



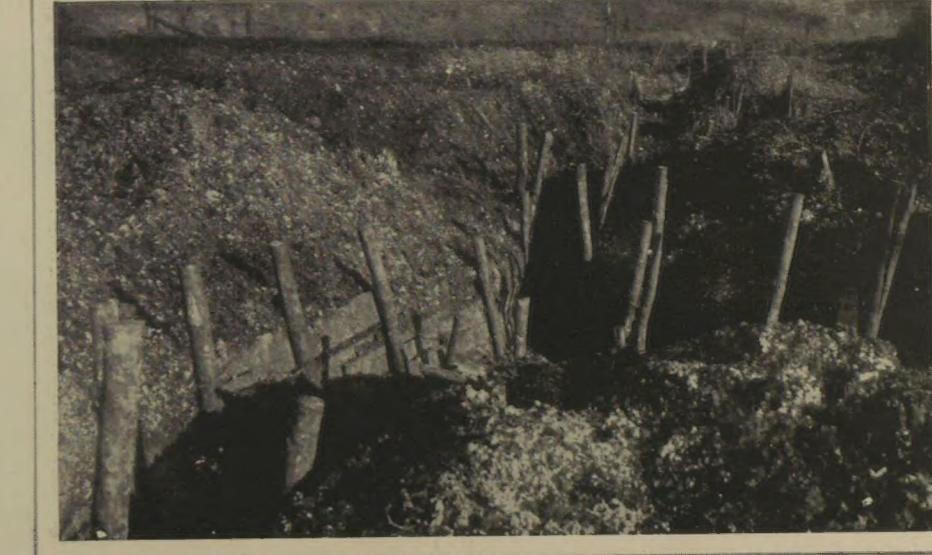
ON THE BATTLEFIELD IN THE ST. PIERRE DIVION AREA: A PARTIALLY BEATEN-DOWN PALISADE AND EARTHWORK BARRIER THE ENEMY HAD ERECTED.



ON THE BATTLEFIELD AT BEAUMONT-SUR-ANCRE, WHERE RUINS OF A LARGE MILL BY



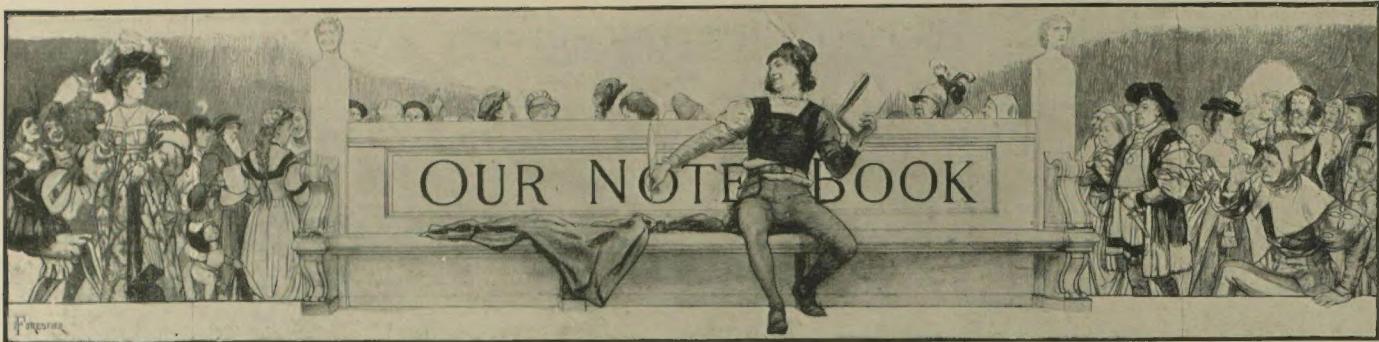
THE ENEMY MADE A FINAL EFFORT AT RESISTANCE: WHICH THERE WAS HOT FIGHTING.



AMONG THE FORTIFICATIONS ABOVE AND BELOW GROUND OF THE GERMAN "IMPERMEABLE FORTRESS," BEAUMONT HAMEL: A COMMUNICATION-TRENCH, AND THE ENTRANCE TO A DEEP GALLERY.

These are among the places in the Western battlefield area where history is being made. After peace returns, they will assuredly be centres of pilgrimage from all over the British Empire; in the same way that, for instance, the château of Hougoumont and the Farm of La Haye Sainte became shrines of memory at Waterloo. St. Pierre Divion, where the first and fourth of the above photographs were taken, was the scene of Sir Douglas Haig's brilliant victory of November 14, "the biggest since Thiepval," as one of our Generals declared. The Germans had made under it an immense fortification bristling with machine-guns, the main feature of which was a long tunnel, with galleries extending hundreds of yards. In addition, a maze of vast vaulted dug-outs radiated from the tunnel. They were found crammed with stores and ammunition. St. Pierre Divion was stormed, a Tank leading the attack, and hundreds of prisoners were taken. The water-wheel mill on the Ancre, the centre of furious fighting, appears in the first illustration. The second photograph shows the key of the battlefield of Beaumont Hamel, a

village of which the enemy had made "an impregnable fortress," as the Germans openly said. In the foreground is the half-destroyed German military cemetery, with its palisade mostly down, and many of the crosses on the graves broken and uprooted. The battered stone obelisk erected over Germans who fell at the taking of the place by the enemy, many months before, is seen in the enclosure. A near view of the monument appears in the third illustration. In the background of the second illustration the crater caused by the explosion of a British mine is seen, and nearer to the left, a heap of masonry and wood fragments, where stood Beaumont Hamel church. Part of a German communication-trench at Beaumont Hamel, leading to the entrance to an underground gallery, is shown in the sixth photograph. The fifth illustration shows the Mill of Beaumont, a third village near by, where the Germans attempted to hold out after St. Pierre Divion and Beaumont Hamel had fallen, and whence they had to be bombed and bayoneted out of the underground "pockets" in which they took refuge.



BY G. K. CHESTERTON.

THERE is once more a too common tendency to the exalting of politicians—even by gibbeting them. The newspapers are in a flutter with phrases about this statesman who can make war and that statesman who cannot make war; how this politician must be trusted because he will win the war, and that politician must be driven from public life because he will lose the war. Now, politicians cannot make war. The one and only perilous attribute they have is that they can sometimes make peace. Upon that point I fully agree that vigilance is vital. That we, the people, will not accept a cowardly compromise with the Prussian pirates and slavers, that is a fact to be explained to the politicians unmistakably—not to this or that idol of the newspapers, but to all of them. The moment they make the smallest movement towards opening the trap which has already caught the great dragon by the tail, they must be smashed—not this or that scapegoat of the newspapers, but all of them. The act of doing without all the existing politicians has generally been known in history as a revolution; and a real revolution would be far better than a sham peace. What we are fighting is a thing like a man-eater, and any truce we make with him will be a thing like a man-trap.

But while it is just to tell the politicians not to make peace, it is quite unjust that they should be told to make war. Armies and navies make war. And in the light of that simple fact we must reconcile ourselves to a certain paradox in the very position of the politician in war time. I have never had the smallest confidence in the cult of the Strong Man, even in provinces where the phrase has some sort of direct meaning. Praises heaped on a personality because he "knows his own mind" or that he "means to win" seem to me to prove, not that he is strong-minded, but only that his friends are weak-minded. The statement that he knows his own mind is about as comforting as the statement that he knows his own name, it only proves he is not quite literally an idiot, if it proves that. And it is certain that a man who merely "means to win" cannot know what winning means. No really powerful effort is made unless there is a possibility of failure. But though I believe the reputedly Strong Man to be sometimes a duffer and a fraud, there are some departments to which the term is tolerably applicable. Wherever a man is dealing directly with something which he is supposed to understand, there is a difference between strength and weakness, in the sense that there is a difference between activity and idleness, or between courage and fear. There is a difference between a strong blow or a weak blow on a blacksmith's anvil or a headsman's block; there is a difference between a strong voice or a weak voice at a public meeting; and in a similarly limited sense there may be a difference between a strong or weak speech at a public meeting—or even a strong or weak resolution at a public meeting. But a war is not won or lost by a voice or a resolution or a public meeting. It is won or lost by the commanders in the field and the troops under their command. They exhibit strength in their department, like the man with the hammer or the man with the axe; and they are obviously likely to

exercise it most if they are not hampered or controlled by another man in another department. All this, one would imagine, should be obvious to the point of tedium, and yet it is precisely this which produces the paradox which so many people cannot make head or tail of.

The paradox is, of course, that in war what is called a weak Minister is often stronger than a strong one. The Minister for War is never the man who makes war; he is too often merely the man who interferes with war. When he is strong, it is his interference that is strong; it is his ignorance that is strong; it is his limitations, his amateurishness, his vanity, his private quarrels that are strong. The more he knows his own mind the less he is likely to mind his own business. The more he means to win the more likely he is to have all the energy, courage, and confidence that are needed in order to lose. It is unnecessary to give supposed examples, even in the present war; for, indeed, the rule is illustrated as much by successes as by failures, as much by Verdun as by Gallipoli, as much by the successful defence of Paris as by the unsuccessful defence of Antwerp. In both

an experience like that of war. As Walt Whitman said, in one of the greatest sayings of modern literature, "If these thoughts are not your thoughts as much as mine, they are nothing." But the actual illustrations of such truths must always be individual. Thus, for instance, I have myself always felt the insular quality of England as an artistic shape rather than an intellectual limit. I have a positive pleasure in the idea of living on an island, the mother of a flock of flying islands which we call our ships. I could wish the island even smaller; and in this imaginative sense should always maintain that the most towering and triumphant patriot must be a Little Englander. I would not for a moment exchange such insular imagination for the vague European Continent and its vast conscript armies for all the hosts of Napoleon spreading about the Danube and the Rhine. But if a man were to allow this artistic nationalism to interfere with his practical patriotism, if it ruled him upon the point of Conscription or the influence of Sea-Power, we all know what he would be doing. He would be allowing a literary mood to turn him into a madman and a traitor. Nine times out of ten, what is true here of literary ideas is equally true of political ideas. Even when the statesman's particular notion is a sincere personal enthusiasm—and not, as is more often the case, a party cry or a political intrigue, or even a private interest—the chances are that it is quite unfitted for application to the ancient and self-governing science of war.

Worthy persons are now perpetually writing to the papers to make suggestions about what they should sacrifice. May I suggest that they should sacrifice their suggestions? If they must deny themselves something, let them deny themselves notoriety; or, if they demand from me the expression, glory. This mediocrities has already done a monstrous amount of harm to the morals of the community—raising a slanderous scare about war-babies, talking the most drunken nonsense about drunkenness, making a great nation look small by breaking it up into a litter of small and sectarian committees, and otherwise working its wild will to make us, so far as it conceivably can, unworthy of ourselves and of the hour of our visitation.

THE LATE FIRST SEA LORD OF THE ADMIRALTY: ADMIRAL SIR HENRY JACKSON.



THE NEW FIRST SEA LORD OF THE ADMIRALTY: ADMIRAL SIR JOHN JELLINE.

Admiral Sir John Jellicoe comes to the Admiralty as First Sea Lord direct from the Grand Fleet. With the sea experience of the past two years of war, no officer could well be better qualified for the all-important post at Whitehall. He is a gunner officer with special training, one of Lord Fisher's *alumni* both in the "Excellent" and at the Admiralty, where, in addition, he has filled the rôle of Director of Naval Ordnance, and of, successively, Third and Second Sea Lord. Sir John Jellicoe was Second Lord at the outbreak of the war, and went direct from the Admiralty to hoist his flag at the head of the Grand Fleet. In earlier days he served as Chief of the Staff in the China War of 1900 under Sir Edward Seymour. [Photo by Elliott and Fry.]

events the paradox of the politicians has commonly been apparent. It is not merely that failure has come through the power of their ignorance. It is actually that triumph has come through the power of their impotence.

There is another sense, and a real sense, in which it is a magnificent thing for a man to know his own mind. It is a rare and precious thing for a man to know the limits of his own mind. It may truly be called his frame of mind, for a frame, while it is an outline, is necessarily a limit. None of us know it enough; and perhaps the limit is always more easily overflowed by any man whose trade is a sort of unlimited soliloquy, whether it be a politician such as I have been discussing, or merely a journalist like myself. But about the principle I have never been in doubt. And the principle is that ideas which may be lawful or fruitful as influences in time of peace ought not to be turned into catchwords or crazes in

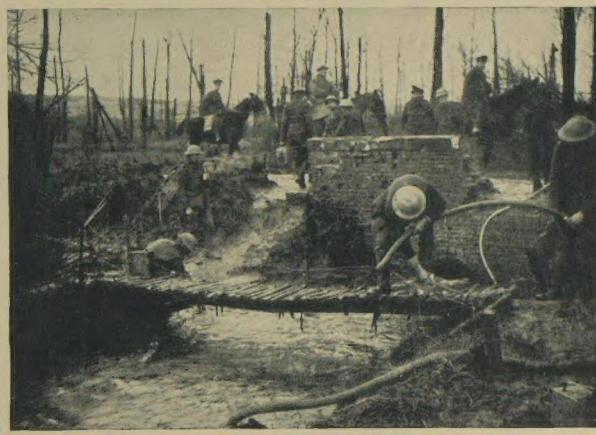
tion. This advice, which is very much wanted for the small people of our community, is, I think, quite as much wanted for the great. The work of statesmen will come when the State has become normal—that is, when it has become a State once more. That work will be all that the most ambitious statesman can possibly desire; and I do not think that the most strenuous statesman the world has ever seen would be likely to envy the men who have to deal with it. In the time to come the politicians will be able to give us all their wisdom and not a little of their folly. To-day is not the day of statesmen, but the day of soldiers and sailors. The men in power will be judged not by what they do, but by what they allow the soldiers and sailors to do; and the less we hear any political voice whatever, the sooner we are likely to hear the bells and the trumpets of the triumph and the liberation of mankind. At present it is seriously true, in most cases, that the most statesmanlike thing a statesman can do is to do nothing.

WAR CATERING: COOKERY: WATER-SUPPLY: AND HOT COFFEE.

OFFICIAL PHOTOGRAPHS.



HOW THE ARMY COOK WORKS: BRITISH FIELD-KITCHENS AT THE FRONT IN RAINY WEATHER.



THE EXCELLENT WATER-SUPPLY ORGANISED BY THE ROYAL ENGINEERS: A WATER-REFILLING POINT.



THE CUP THAT CHEERS: SOMETHING HOT FOR OFFICERS AND MEN ON THEIR WAY OUT FROM THE TRENCHES.



A CUP OF COFFEE FOR THE WOUNDED: A DISPENSER OF HOT DRINKS AT THE FRONT.



SOME WEARING THEIR WINTER OVERCOATS: PREPARING DINNER FOR THE TROOPS AT A FIELD-KITCHEN.

Napoleon's remark that an army fights on its stomach has been so often quoted that it has become a commonplace. In this vitally important respect the British troops are well looked after. "It is now superfluous," said a writer in the "Morning Post" recently, "to praise the work of the Supply and Transport. From the beginning of the war, as soon as the two departments were amalgamated, the provision of good, ample food to our soldiers has been a marvel of perfect planning." Regarding the difficulties overcome by the Engineers, he says again: "Take alone the question of water supply. . . . There

is no water on those rolling downs over which we have been fighting, and in the villages the wells have been filled up by shell-fire. Bear in mind that each man wants two gallons of water a day, and each animal wants six gallons. . . . The historian of the Royal Engineers should begin to collect his facts now regarding the great work which they have done, and are doing every day, for it may soon be forgotten. When we move forward from the ground we now occupy, there will be but little evidence left of the enormous labour and the wonderful ingenuity with which they have provided for man and beast."

FOR KING AND COUNTRY: OFFICERS ON THE ROLL OF HONOUR.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY BEAUFORT, LAMBERT WESTON, ELLIOTT AND FRY, C.N., CLAUDE HARRIS, AND LAFAYETTE.

<p>MAJOR M. CLAUD SCARBROUGH. Middlesex Regt. Mentioned in despatches. Son of Mr and Mrs. Elliah Impye Scarbrough, Teignmouth.</p>	<p>2ND LT. P. L. PATTERSON, N. Staffordshire Regt. Son of Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Patterson, "The Ards," Knowle.</p>	<p>2ND LT. C. J. FOWLER, R. Fusiliers. Son of Mr. and Mrs. George Jefford Fowler, Oaklands Chase, Weybridge.</p>	<p>LIEUT.-COL. CECIL S. TAYLOR, R.G.A. Son of the late Mr. W. F. Taylor, of Mosley Hall, Birmingham, and of Mrs. Taylor, "Curraghvoe," Camberley.</p>
<p>LIEUT. DONALD A. HANKEY, R. Warwickshire Regt. A brilliant writer in the "Spectator," under the pseudonym, "A Student in Arms."</p>	<p>LIEUT. D. C. KENNEDY, Highland L.I., and Machine- Gun Corps. Son of Mr. Ken- nedy, Kelvinside, Glasgow.</p>	<p>LIEUT. SYDNEY HAYWOOD, R. Flying Corps. Son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Haywood, of Greycroft, Accrington.</p>	<p>LIEUT. F. S. KELLY, R.N.V.R. The famous Eton and Oxford oarsman, who won the Diamond Sculls three times. Awarded D.S.C.</p>
<p>LIEUT. HON. VERE S. T. HARMSWORTH, R.N.D. Second son of Lord Rothermere. Showed fine courage and endurance in the trenches. Aged 21.</p>	<p>LIEUT. H. J. L. HARRIS, Hampshire Regt. A well- known member of the Ken- sington Rowing Club.</p>	<p>BRIGADIER-GENERAL D. J. GLASFURD, Son of late Major-General Glafurd, Pombay Staff Corps.</p>	<p>CAPTAIN W. B. ALGEO, M.C., Dorsetshire Regt. Son of the Rev. F. S. and Mrs. Algeo, Studland Rector, Dorsetshire.</p>
<p>LIEUT.-COL. ARTHUR STANLEY TETLEY, R. Marine Light Infantry. Was awarded the Croix de Guerre at Gallipoli.</p>	<p>2ND LIEUT. WILLIAM KELSEY, Royal Field Artillery. Killed in action.</p>	<p>2ND LIEUT. A. W. PASSMORE, Queen's (R. West Surrey) Regt. Son of Mr. J. E. Passmore, Wimbledon.</p>	<p>LIEUT.-COL. J. C. STORMONTH-DARLING, D.S.O., Camerons, Second son of late Patrick Stormonth-Darling, Fifeshire.</p>
<p>LIEUT. W. E. CHRISTIE, Worcestershire Regt. Son of the late Capt. Christie, 42nd R. Highlanders.</p>	<p>LIEUT. R. H. MARRIOTT, M.C., King's Shropshire Light In- fantry. Killed while gallantly leading his men.</p>	<p>2ND LIEUT. GERALD HARMER, N. Staffordshire Regt. Of Downing College, Cambridge.</p>	

THE GRAND FLEET'S NEW COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: A FIGHTING ADMIRAL.

OFFICIAL PHOTOGRAPH.

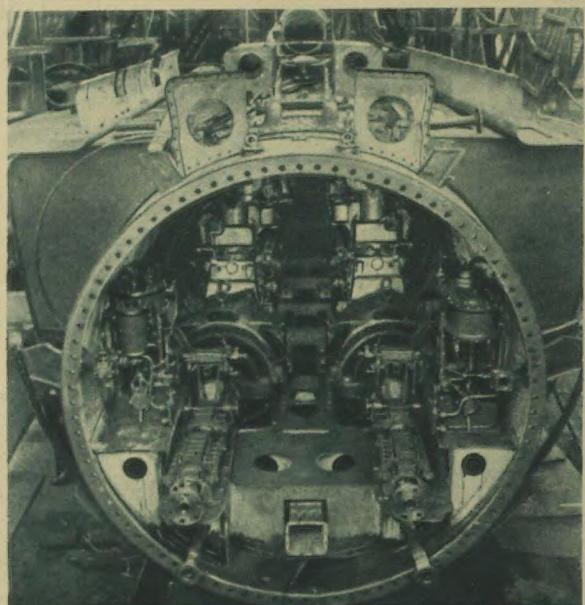


ADMIRAL JELLINE'S SUCCESSOR AS COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE GRAND FLEET: VICE-ADMIRAL SIR DAVID BEATTY, K.C.B.

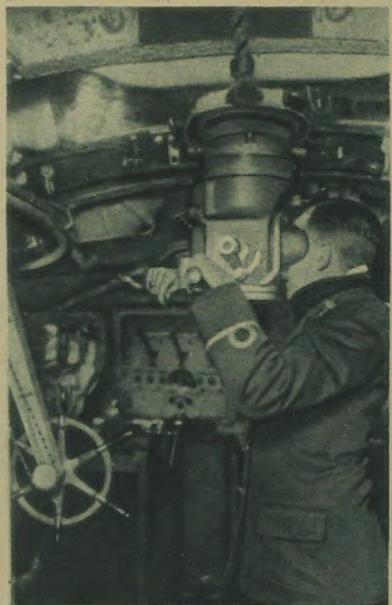
It was announced on November 30 that Admiral Jellicoe had been appointed First Sea Lord of the Admiralty, in place of Admiral Sir Henry Jackson, who had become President of the Royal Naval College at Greenwich; and that Vice-Admiral Beatty had assumed command of the Grand Fleet in succession to Sir John Jellicoe. The new Commander-in-Chief has already shown his splendid qualities of leadership in several naval actions of the war—at Heligoland Bight, at the Dogger Bank, and in the great Battle of Jutland Bank. He is essentially a fighting Admiral, with the energy and driving power of a man still in the prime of life, for he is only forty-five, and is the youngest officer of

his rank in the Navy. Sir David Beatty is an Irishman, the son of Captain D. L. Beatty, of Borodale, Co. Wexford. He was born in 1871, and entered the Navy in 1884. He won promotion very early, through his distinguished services with the Nile gun-boats in Lord Kitchener's Soudan campaign, when he was made Commander; and later, during the Boxer troubles in China in 1900, when he commanded the battle-ship "Barfleur," was twice wounded on shore, and was afterwards promoted Captain. He attained to flag rank, as a Rear-Admiral, in January 1910. In 1912-13 he was Naval Secretary to the First Lord, and in 1913 was in command of the First Battle-Cruiser Squadron.

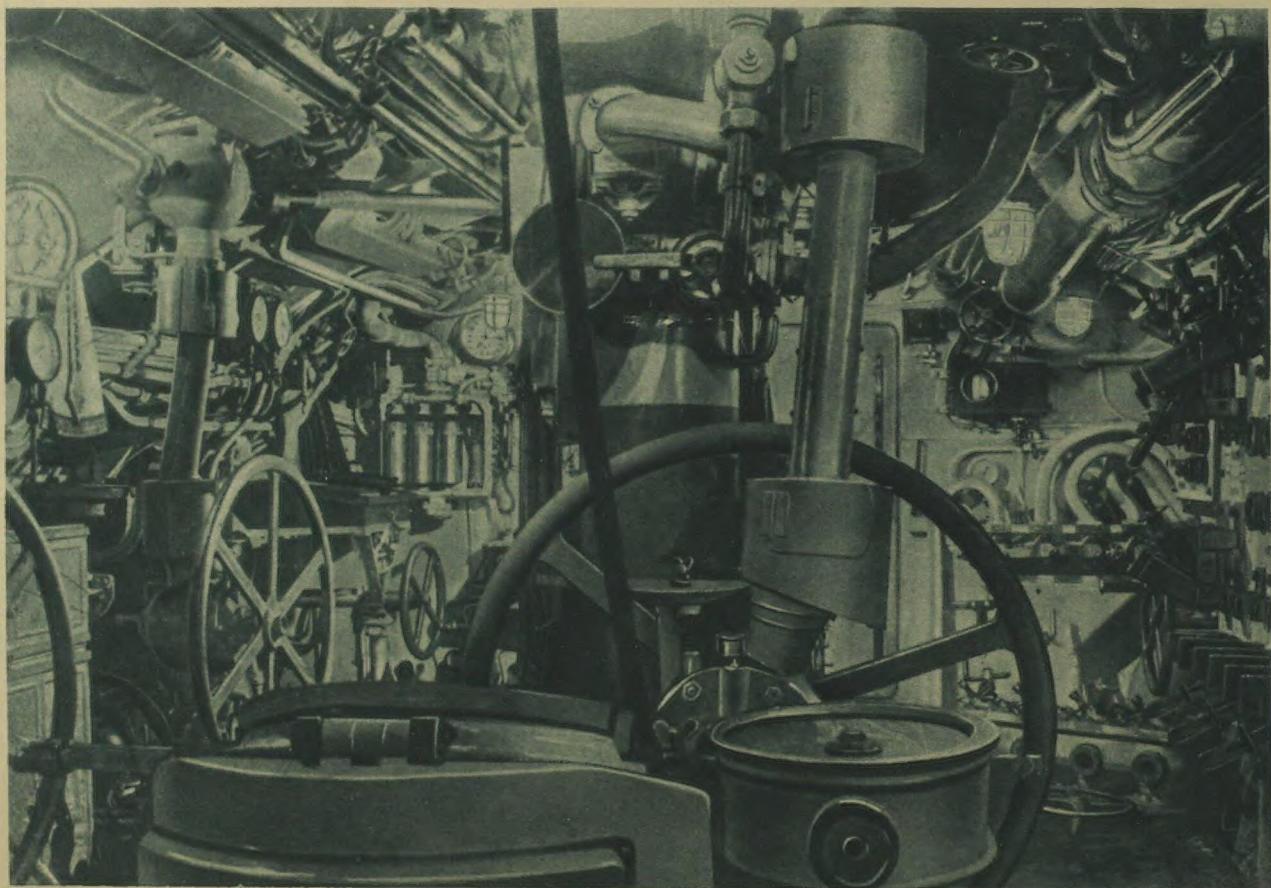
CRAFT THAT SINK HOSPITAL-SHIPS: GERMAN "U"-BOAT MECHANISM.



THE INTERIOR OF A GERMAN SUBMARINE: THE MACHINE-ROOM OF A "U"-BOAT IN COURSE OF CONSTRUCTION.



SEEING WHOM HE MAY DESTROY: A GERMAN OFFICER IN A "U"-BOAT USING A PERISCOPE.



INSIDE A NOTORIOUS GERMAN FREIGHT-CARRYING SUBMARINE: THE INTERIOR OF THE "DEUTSCHLAND"—SHOWING THE CENTRAL CONTROL.

These photographs, taken from a German illustrated paper, are of interest just now in connection with the recent renewal of the enemy's submarine activity, and especially with the sinking of hospital-ships. Although, as the Admiralty recently stated, it was not found possible to ascertain with certainty whether the "Britannic" and the "Braemar Castle" were sunk by torpedoes or mines, there is a strong suspicion that it was the work of German "U"-boats. Thus Mr. Archibald Hurd wrote regarding the "Braemar Castle": "There is no reason to doubt that the vessel was torpedoed, and without

warning of any kind.... It is only the other day that another hospital-ship was destroyed in the same part of the Mediterranean, the 'Britannic,' and then about fifty lives were lost. We have to recognise that these attacks are made in pursuit of a definite policy, for five of these vessels of mercy have now been marked down—the 'Asturias' (British), the 'Portugal' (Russian), the 'Vperide' (Russian), the 'Britannic' (British), and now the 'Braemar Castle' (British). In addition, refugees have been drowned, as in the case of the 'Amiral Ganteaume.'"

THE BRITISH EMPIRE AT WAR: FIGURES ILLUSTRATED.

THE
BRITISH
ARMY1914
275,0001916
5,000,000THE
BRITISH
NAVY1914
146,0001916
350,000THE
OVERSEAS
ARMY

CANADA
AUSTRALIA
NEW ZEALAND
SOUTH AFRICA
NEWFOUNDLAND
INDIA
CROWN COLONIES



HAVE GIVEN
OVER 1,000,000 MEN

THE
INDUSTRIAL
ARMY

Although about 3,000,000 men have been drained from industry by military requirements, there are now more than 3,500,000 workers engaged in war industries, of whom some 666,000 are women.



THE GROWTH OF OUR FORCES: THE EVER-INCREASING NAVY; ARMY; OVERSEAS ARMY; AND INDUSTRIAL ARMY.

None will deny that Britain's part in the War has been very large; and that her forces are ever on the increase is common knowledge. Here, in diagrammatic form, are shown the growth of the Navy, the Army, and the Industrial Army between 1914 and 1916; and also the Overseas contribution to our fighting forces. Briefly: During the last two years the British Army has been increased eighteenfold and the British Navy two-and-a-half fold; the output of munitions has been increased more than thirty thousand per cent; the finances of the Empire have been mobilised, and the Imperial

Government has sustained the money-power of the Grand Alliance by loans to her Allies and the Dominions aggregating £450,000,000; while the British Navy has kept open the seas for the transport of money, material, munitions, and men from every quarter of the globe. Great Britain is now manufacturing and issuing every week to her Armies on the Western Front an amount of ammunition equal to the total stock available for her entire land service at the outbreak of war. In one year of peace she spends 173,000,000 sovereigns; in one year of war she is spending 2,382,000,000.

TANKS IN ACTION; CAPTURED WAR MATERIAL; RIFLE

DRAWINGS BY FRÉDÉRIC DE HAENEN FROM

EXAMINATION: INCIDENTS OF THE BRITISH OFFENSIVE.

DETAILS RECEIVED. OFFICIAL PHOTOGRAPHS.



PART OF "AN ENORMOUS DEPOSIT OF VARIOUS STORES" CAPTURED AT ST. PIERRE DIVION: HOMMES, HELMETS, AND OTHER MATERIAL ABANDONED BY THE GERMANS



"THEY ALL SEEMED TO GO OVER TOGETHER LIKE SHOT RABBITS: IN THEIR FLIGHT BY



GERMANS, PANIC-STRICKEN AT THE FIRST SIGHT OF A TANK, MOWN DOWN BY ITS MACHINE-GUNS.



RIFLE EXAMINATION AFTER RELIEF FROM THE FRONT LINE: BRITISH TROOPS BACK FROM THE TRENCHES.



"SALVO AFTER SALVO OF 'CRUMPS' SEEMED TO BURST CLEAN ON THE TOP OF IT": A TANK GOING THROUGH A GERMAN BARRAGE ON ITS WAY TO ATTACK A SUGAR-FACTORY.



"THE DEMORALISED BOCHES REMAINED WHERE THEY WERE AS THOUGH PETRIFIED": A CROWD OF GERMANS HOLDING UP THEIR HANDS TO SURRENDER AS A TANK APPROACHED THEIR TRENCH.

An exceptionally interesting description has been supplied to us of the Tank incidents illustrated above. At the point shown in the upper drawing is a German communication-trench as seen half an hour after our first attacking line had gained a footing in it, with another trench at right angles to it. From this trench had been dug a number of small trenches mostly composed of joined-up shell-holes, the whole providing a system of considerable strength, which would undoubtedly have cost our infantry appreciable loss, had not one of our tanks (it was their first day in action) quite unexpectedly appeared on the sky-line and come lumbering towards the little strong point. The enemy holding the strong point had, of course, never seen or heard of such a thing as a Tank. Panic evidently seized them, and a number of them, losing their heads completely, were seen to leave their trench and start running across the open. Above the noise of bursting shells, the machine-guns of the Tank were heard to open, seemingly simultaneously. In less time than it takes to tell, the Boches had

ceased to run; they all seemed to go over together like shot rabbits. The Tank never paused, but went straight on over the trenches, firing right and left as it did so. The left-hand drawing underneath illustrates the "miraculous" Tank going through the German barrage on its way to the "Sugar-Factory." Those who were watching it were alternately catching breath and gasping, as salvo after salvo of crumps seemed to burst clean on the top of it. But nothing seemed to hurt it, and it was still going along when it vanished from our sight in the haze and smoke of the bursting shells. Of the right-hand drawing it may be said here: Towards a German trench which appeared to be deserted, a Tank was slowly crawling. Nothing happened until the Tank was within a few yards of the trench. Suddenly a little crowd of men seemed to spring from nowhere, all with their hands up. The Tank went straight on. The demoralised Boches remained where they were as though petrified, and did not move until our infantry took charge of them.—(Drawings Copyrighted in the United States and Canada.)

DOUAUMONT: VERDUN'S LARGEST FORT AS THE FRENCH FOUND IT.



RESOLUTELY HOLDING GROUND REGAINED IN THE GREAT VICTORY AT VERDUN: FRENCH TROOPS OCCUPYING A CAPTURED GERMAN COMMUNICATION-TRENCH LEADING TO FORT DOUAUMONT AFTER ITS RECAPTURE.



"CHURNED INTO A TROUBLED OCEAN OF SHELL-WAVES": A FOSSE SEEN FROM THE NORTH-WEST BOMB-PROOF CHAMBER.



A FORT THAT "HAS WITHSTOOD A TERRIBLE HAMMERING": A WRECKED GALLERY IN THE NORTH-WEST TURRET AT DOUAUMONT.

The recapture of Fort Douaumont, it will be recalled, was one of the principal achievements in the great French victory outside Verdun. The French troops have since gallantly held the ground regained, and under very arduous conditions. After visiting the place a week or two later, Mr. E. Ashmead-Bartlett gave a vivid account of the scene. "The Fort of Douaumont," he writes, "is the largest and most important of the Verdun defences. . . . It is a two-storied structure; that is to say, there is an

upper level of galleries and a lower. Above the concrete there is 30 ft. of earth, or, rather, there was 30 ft. of earth, but now the exterior has been churned into a troubled ocean of shell-waves. . . . The counterscarp galleries have been destroyed, except in two places, where machine-guns can still sweep what remains of the fosse immediately in front. . . . The fort has two 75-mm. guns mounted in a revolving steel turret, and also two 130-mm. guns similarly mounted. The material damage to these turrets has

(Continued opposite.)

IN DOUAUMONT: A FORT THAT "JUSTIFIED ITS EXISTENCE."



WHERE THREE FRENCH 400-MM. SHELLS ARE SAID TO HAVE CAUSED THE GERMANS TO ABANDON THE POSITION: A WRECKED CASEMATE AT DOUAUMONT FORT.



"THE LARGEST AND MOST IMPORTANT OF THE VERDUN DEFENCES" AFTER RECAPTURE. ENTRANCE TO A BOMB-PROOF CHAMBER IN THE NW. FOSSE AT DOUAUMONT.

Continued.
been small, but the guns are out of action through the breakdown of the machinery and the smashing of the guns themselves at the muzzle. Although you can hardly recognise Douaumont as a fort from the outside, the interior has suffered extremely little damage, even after eight months of incessant shelling from the guns of both friend and foe. The lower galleries and the chambers which radiate from them are entirely intact, but the upper have been pierced in one place by the fire of the French 400-mm. guns . . . It

is said that it was the entry of three successive 400-mm. shells which did the damage, and caused the Germans to abandon the position before the attack on October 24. The old fort has, in the eyes of the French, more than justified its existence, and has withstood a terrible hammering in a truly marvellous manner. . . . Especially interesting was the spot where the 400-mm. shells had entered. Dawn was breaking, and the pale light was shining through this arch cut out of the solid concrete by these heavy shells."



THE BOMBER AND THE BAYONET-MAN.

French infantry battlefield methods have been revolutionised within the present year. In the battles in Champagne in the autumn of 1915, "the French," as Mr. Warner Allen describes, "left their trenches in long, close-packed waves, trusting that their mere impetus would carry them over every obstacle. Under the new system there are at least ten paces between every man, and . . . progress is much quicker, since they can pick their ground and thread their way between the shell-holes." Bombers lead the

attack, each having one comrade at hand, or more, rifle and bayonet ready. "Thanks to the elasticity of the new system," again to quote the correspondent, "the proportion of bayonets can be varied in accordance with the ground and the resistance anticipated, without breaking up any of the units." Ordinarily, as the above illustration shows, one bomber and one bayonet-man go together, a combination quite strong enough in nine cases out of ten for the Germans they encounter!



STUDYING AT MUNICIPAL INSTITUTIONS: STUDENTS IN THE UNIVERSITY (16TH CENTURY)

SCIENCE JOTTINGS.
THE "EXTENSION" OF BREAD

THE Government measure for the eking out of our bread corn has been generally well received, no voice having hitherto been lifted up against it. What its exact effect will be is another matter, as to which both the Minister who announced it and his critics seem to have been more or less in the dark. Yet it may be said truly that it is at once needed and well designed for its purpose, which is neither to make bread cheaper nor more nourishing, but simply more plentiful.

The Order in Council enacts in effect that the miller shall in future get slightly more flour out of the bushel, or any other given amount of corn, than he has hitherto done. Thanks to the introduction of steel rollers instead of the mill-stones in use some thirty years ago, a trifle over 70 per cent. of the wheat put into a modern mill comes out again in the shape of flour of extreme fineness and whiteness, another 28 or 29 per cent., known as "offals" of various grades, being generally used for feeding cattle and other stock, and the balance being lost in the process. The Order in Council now prescribes that after Jan. 1 next, the miller shall extract from the wheat a quantity of flour varying from 73 per cent. in weight in the case of certain grains, to 76 in others, the difference being due to some varieties becoming harder or more difficult to crush than others. The result will be to add to the raw material of our bread a quantity which Mr. Runciman calculates—on what basis is not apparent—at 8½ per cent. A writer in *Nature* points out that this would add to the bread supply of the United Kingdom nearly 600,000 tons, or enough to give every individual an extra 2 lb. loaf every three weeks.

This is a very desirable result; but no Order in Council will work miracles; and, as in other matters, what is gained on the swings is lost in the roundabouts. The amount of flour thus saved is taken from the offals, with the result that these last will become scarcer and, therefore, dearer. The cost of feeding stock will, therefore, be correspondingly increased, and the price of meat, poultry, and eggs will rise in proportion. Some enthusiasts have jumped to the conclusion that this will be partly compensated for by a rise in the amount of nutrition to be extracted from the bread; but that is not so. The article above referred to, which perhaps represents the best scientific opinion obtainable, says, as has been repeatedly stated in this column, that bread made from 80 per cent. flour (Mr. Runciman's figures) is not so nutritious, weight for weight, as that made from 70 per cent. flour.

SCIENCE & NATURAL HISTORY



UNIVERSITY LIFE IN THE SIXTEENTH CENTURY: A DOCTOR RECEIVING THE SIGNS OF HIS DEGREE

This is due to the fact that the proteins it contains are not so digestible in the first case as in the second, and the energy-value is correspondingly lowered. It is true that the coarser flour contains more vitamines, cerealin, and other



LEARNING UNDER FACULTIES IN A CHURCH OR A CATHEDRAL: STUDENTS IN A SCHOOL (15TH CENTURY)

substances found useful in what are known as deficiency diseases, than the finer; but these in our normal dietary are supplied by other foods, and, unless we are going to live on bread alone, their absence will make little difference to us. Nor will the flour supplied by the miller be any cheaper. The 3 or 6 per cent. which is the utmost increase he will obtain, will for some time do no more than compensate him for the cost of altering his process of manufacture and the extra weight of cartage.

Where, then, will the consumer come in, or how will he benefit by the alteration decreed? As *Nature* puts it, his bread will be neither cheaper nor more nutritious, but there will be more of it. This is, in fact, the policy adopted by our friend the enemy, who began to feel the pinch of short commons a long time before we did. On its first appearance, the German public turned, with the blind faith in the professor which is one of the Hun's least unamiable characteristics, to science for help, and the market was flooded with expensive "substitutes" for the food to which they had become accustomed with the increase of wealth. None of these nastinesses—blood bread was one of them—turned out to be of the slightest use, and a paternal Government, anxious that its citizens should not waste their money otherwise than on State loans, gave them their quietus by a really masterly exposure of their worthlessness. Since then both governors and governed have concentrated their inventive powers on "extending," as they call it, their scanty supplies by mixing with them substances of inferior food value. Perhaps a typical example, besides the adulteration of coffee with burnt barley, is the use of the inner bark of the birch, which has been found useful as a cattle food, and will, no doubt, before long, make its appearance on the tables of the cattle's masters.



AN ABBEY FOUNDED BY ST. LOUIS CONVERTED INTO A HOSPITAL: SCOTTISH RED CROSS NURSES TENDING WOUNDED FRENCH SOLDIERS AT THE ABBAYE DE ROYAUMONT.

Photograph by C.N.



WOMAN IN MEDICAL SCIENCE: THE CHIEF SURGEON OPERATING AT THE ABBAYE DE ROYAUMONT HOSPITAL FOR WOUNDED SOLDIERS, ENTIRELY STAFFED BY SCOTTISH WOMEN.

The ancient Abbey of Royaumont, a French village in Seine-et-Oise, was founded in 1227 by St. Louis, who often visited it. Up to 1790, it was occupied by the monks of Cîteaux. Later the buildings were used as a cotton-factory. During the war the present owners, Messrs. Coulin, have placed it at the disposal of the Red Cross, and it is now used as a hospital for wounded, presented by British women to France. It is in charge of the Scottish Red Cross, and all the staff, including the chief surgeon, 6 other doctors, 25 certificated nurses, and 35 volunteers, are women, as are also the attendants who manage the stoke-hole and machinery and shovel coal.

The hospital began with 100 beds, and now has 200.—[Photograph by C.N.]

It is along these lines that any further movement for economy in the use of foodstuffs must progress. Oats, barley, maize, have all been mentioned as good supplements to our own wheat supply; although at their present prices, they would hardly do much to bring down the cost of bread. Rice would, in this respect, be better; but with this comes in the difficulty of transport over thousands of miles of sea. A diluent, or "extender," nearer to hand would be the Egyptian *dhurra*, or millet, which could be grown to almost any extent on the fertile lands of the Delta and Middle Egypt, and which, as most travellers in the Desert know, makes a most pleasant and palatable food.

F. L.

SACRIFICING A BUFFALO TO A HINDU WAR GODDESS: GURKHA TROOPS KEEPING A FAMOUS FESTIVAL.

PHOTOGRAPHS SUPPLIED BY SPORT AND GENERAL. (SEE ARTICLE ON ANOTHER PAGE.)



GURKHA RIFLEMEN DRESSED AS NEPALESE WOMEN, DANCING: A SCENE AT THE FESTIVAL OF DURGA PUJAH AT ABBOTTABAD.



READY TO SALUTE THE SACRIFICE WITH A VOLLEY: A FIRING PARTY OF 216 GURKHA RIFLEMEN.



CEREMONIAL PREPARATION OF THE VICTIM: A PRIEST (SEATED) READING AN INCANTATION OVER THE BUFFALO.



THE MOMENT OF SACRIFICE: THE GURKHA FIRING PARTY FIRES A VOLLEY, AND THE BAND PLAYS "GOD SAVE THE KING."

On another page in this number we give an article describing the Indian festival illustrated in these photographs, which show one of the many forms in which it is kept. This particular ceremony took place at Abbottabad, in the Punjab. In the right-hand upper photograph, giving a general view of the scene, the place of sacrifice is seen in the right background, where may be noted the post, or stake, in the ground that is shown more clearly in the left-hand photograph below, with the buffalo victim standing by it, and a priest reading an incantation. To the left of the animal is a man holding a bowl containing earth with freshly sprouted barley. The man with folded hands is a Gurkha officer, and behind him is the executioner of the buffalo.

An extract from the article already mentioned may help to explain the proceedings. "The great festival of Dasahara, or Dasara," the writer says, "is celebrated very generally by the people of Hindu race throughout India, including Gurkhas. It is also termed the festival of Durga Pujah, which means, literally, the worship of the goddess Durga. . . . The goddess is a war goddess, and it is to celebrate her victory over the buffalo-headed demon, Mahishasura, that the Dasara festival is held. . . . The chief feature of the festival is the sacrifice of a buffalo, in commemoration of the one slain by the goddess; and this is performed with regular religious rites, whilst the flesh is distributed."

BY PARACHUTE FROM A BURNING KITE-BALLOON: A DARING ESCAPE.

FROM A PHOTOGRAPH SUPPLIED BY ALFIRI.



AFTER THE "SPOTTER" HAD BEEN HIT: A BELGIAN OBSERVER MAKING A PARACHUTE DESCENT FROM A KITE-BALLOON, WHICH HAS PRECEDED HIM TO THE GROUND IN FLAMES AND IS SEEN BURNING (ON THE RIGHT).

Parachutes are attached to kite-balloons used for observation purposes at the front, and form the observer's only means of escape should his balloon be brought down. Even so, his position is extremely perilous, for there may be a hitch in getting his parachute free, or it may carry him down among the enemy. In the case here illustrated, a Belgian kite-balloon, or "saucisse," as it is usually called, took fire, and the observer is seen making his descent suspended in mid-air from his parachute, while the kite-balloon, which has already fallen to the ground, is seen burning to the right. A similar occurrence was reported recently from the Balkan front, where a Serbian observer's

kite-balloon was struck by lightning and set on fire. "Then," writes a "Times" correspondent, "we saw a long funnel-shaped appendage emerge below his car and then drop down. There was a moment of tense anxiety as the object fell; then, to our relief, we saw it slowly open out until it attained its full umbrella shape. But now the wind wafted the parachute towards the enemy lines, and the observer clinging to it seemed in danger of capture. Fearing this, he had the presence of mind to drop all his notes, but fortunately he alighted well within our lines with no other mishap than a sprained ankle."

A PAIR OF IRISH POETS.

"Love of Ireland," Something of the sadness of Ireland's story seems to haunt the voices of her sweetest singers. The note of sadness—the sadness of regret, of memories roaming back to "the days that are no more," the sadness of unhappy love and the sadness of death—this is the prevailing note of a little volume of verse, "Love of Ireland" (Maunsell and Co.), in which Dora Sigerson (Mrs. Clement Shorter) has gathered together various poems, some new and some reprinted, in which she has drawn inspiration from her much-loved native land. To say that her poems are for the most part sad, however, is not to disparage their exquisite charm. These are days in which sadness is more in harmony with the spirit of the times, and though there is no direct reference to the war in her book, one seems to hear its tragic echoes in one fine allegorical fantasy, "The Flight of the Wild Geese," that somehow recalls "The Flowers of the Forest"—

Flinging the salt from their wings,
and despair from their hearts,
They arise on the breast of the
storm with a cry and are gone.

When will you come home, wild
geese, with your thousand
strong?

(The wolf-dog loud in the silence
of night howls on.)

Not the fierce wind can stay
your return or tumultuous
sea,

Nor the freedom France gives to
your feet on her luxuriant
shore.

Many of the poems touch on the kindly superstitions of the Irish countryside, the setting of a chair for a lost loved one on All Souls' Eve, the bay of the sea-hound and the wail of the banshee, the witcheries of "the good folk" (fairies akin to the Cornish pixies), the enchanted tree of Hallow Eve, the piercing with pins of a waxen image of a witch to break her spell, and so on. All this, with here and there a snatch of Ireland's own language, lends to the picture an authentic tint of local colour. What matters it if, as regards the Irish phrases,

one can only say (quoting the charming little poem "The Mountain Maid")—

Alas! Alas! the tale she told
In Gaelic low and tender;
A plague upon my Saxon tongue,
I could not comprehend her.

It is not necessary to be able to translate "Cean Duv Deelish" to understand John Masefield's description of it as "one of the most beautiful poems of the last decade."

receive due poetical acknowledgment—the former in a "Ballade of Fight," to "G. K. C." and the latter in "For Any Good Cause At All," the ballad of Sir Kevin O'Kane, to "C. C." From the preface we learn that Mr. McQuilland is "an Ulsterman of the Catholic Nationalist minority," and that the war has made him "feel that he can give himself away ever so little to the English." So much for the introductory courtesies. Turning to the poems, we are glad to welcome a most efficient recruit to the ranks of song. Fortunately, there is little of politics in his verse, and, had not "C. C." told us, we might never have guessed in him an ardent partisan, for, like an earlier Irish poet, he sings much of woman and love, and the mood in which "fond memory brings the light of other days around me." But in manner and technique his poetical ancestor is not Tom Moore. Rather one would be inclined to trace his lineage to Swinburne and Stevenson, with Praed among the collaterals. As these analogies indicate, there is a remarkable variety in his work, which it is impossible, within narrow limits, to illustrate by quotation, nor can any single poem be given as typical. Here, however, is a stanza—the last one of the title-piece—which would have pleased the author of "Songs of Travel," whose grave in Samoa, if we mistake not, inspired another of Mr. McQuilland's pieces ("Romance at Rest")—

Ho! for the zest of travel,
The wayfarer's romance,
The joy of the unexpected,
The hope of the noble
chance.
We have girded our feet with
sandals,
We carry the pilgrim's load;
In the ranks of the Free Com-
panions
We take to the Open Road.



FOR ENFIELD MUNITION WORKERS: THE "GREYHOUND TAVERN," ENFIELD LOCK, PROVIDED OFFICIALLY TO SUPPLY WORKERS AT THE ROYAL SMALL ARMS FACTORY: AT THE OPENING CEREMONY. The Minister of Munitions (Mr. Montagu) is at the back, with Lord and Lady d'Abernon to right and left. Near Lord d'Abernon is Mrs. Winston Churchill. [Photograph by C.N.]

"A Song of the Open Road," Mr. Louis J. McQuilland's little book and Other Verses" (Heath Cranton) enters the world with distinguished sponsors. It has "a poem in verse by G. K. C." a preface by Cecil Chesterton, and an impression of the author and three decorative drawings by David Wilson." The poem and the preface

In one or two short, poignant pieces, such as "Flames," "Truce," "The Poisoners," and "The Song of Forgotten Heroes," there are allusions, more or less direct, to the war. For the rest, we can only say that Mr. McQuilland's book will not be among those that wait "dull and disconsolate" (to quote his lines "In a Library") and unloved upon the shelves.

BUY YOUR PRESENTS AT WARING & GILLOW'S ARTS & CRAFTS CHRISTMAS BAZAAR

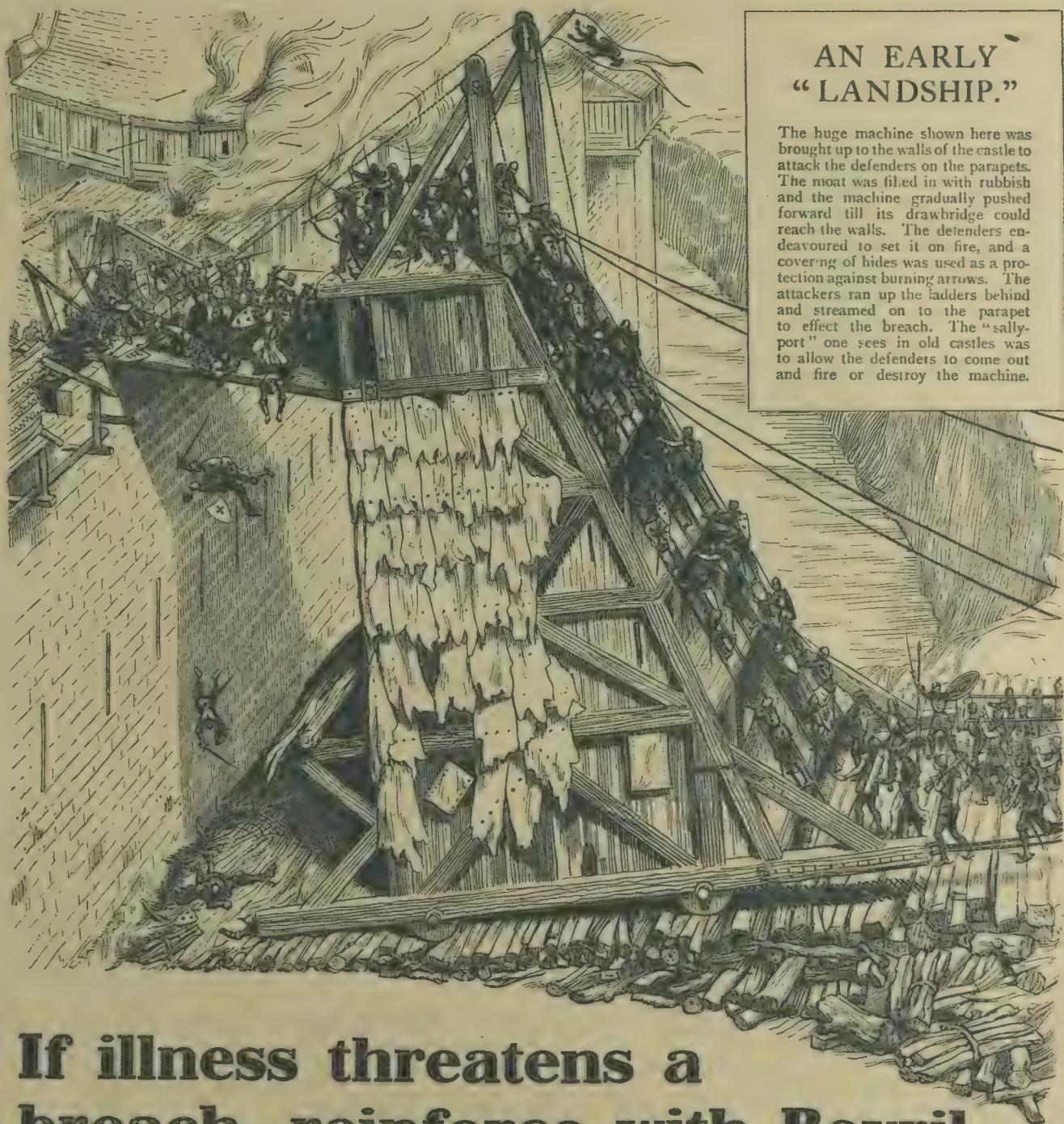
Hundreds of attractive Gifts from 5/- to £5 : 5 : 0.

IN the Bazaar you will find the most complete stock of Christmas Gifts at sensible prices in London. Everybody wants to economise this year, but no one wishes to discontinue the charming old customs of Yuletide. Before choosing your Christmas presents you should make a point of visiting this Bazaar.

THE question of expense need not hold you back if you do your Xmas shopping at Waring & Gillow's. Not only the great variety of gifts from which to choose, but also the extremely reasonable nature of the prices asked make a present-buying expedition to our Galleries both delightful and profitable.

See the special display of Toys, Games and Novelties made by the permanently disabled Soldiers and Sailors at the LORD ROBERTS MEMORIAL WORKSHOPS.

WARING & GILLOW
Furnishers & Decorators to H.M. the King.
164-180, OXFORD STREET, LONDON, W.



AN EARLY "LANDSHIP."

The huge machine shown here was brought up to the walls of the castle to attack the defenders on the parapets. The moat was filled in with rubbish and the machine gradually pushed forward till its drawbridge could reach the walls. The defenders endeavoured to set it on fire, and a covering of hides was used as a protection against burning arrows. The attackers ran up the ladders behind and streamed on to the parapet to effect the breach. The "sally-port" one sees in old castles was to allow the defenders to come out and fire or destroy the machine.

If illness threatens a breach—reinforce with Bovril

If you let yourself get "run down" the germs of illness break through the defensive forces of your body and you fall a victim. To-day more than ever you need to hold the fortress of your health intact. The nation needs your work. The nation cannot afford that you should fall out of the fight. Maintain your health with Bovril.

The wonderful body-building powers of Bovril give you more strength to resist the

attacks of illness. You are sure of being nourished if you take Bovril.

And Bovril gives you that fine sense of energy and vitality which makes it a joy to accomplish big work. Indeed, Bovril may well be termed "concentrated energy," for it takes a joint of beef to make a bottle of Bovril.

Start taking Bovril to-day—but remember it must be Bovril.

For the Front.—The most convenient pack to send out to Officers is Campaigning Bovril. Six 4-oz jars in a compact parcel.

The Body-Building Powers of Bovril proved to be 10 to 20 times the amount taken

In spite of the increase in the cost of beef, the raw material of Bovril, the price of Bovril has not been increased since the outbreak of the war.



THE FESTIVAL OF DASAHARA.

See Illustrations on Another Page.

THE great festival of Dasahara, or Dasara, as it is called more commonly, is celebrated very generally by the people of Hindu race throughout India, including Gurkhas. It is also termed the festival of Durga Puja, which means, literally, the worship of the goddess Durga, *puja* being the Indian (Hindu) term for worship. The goddess Durga is much better known by the name of Kali, in which guise she is looked upon as an avenging deity, and she is often represented with a body naked, save for a girdle of giants' hands suspended from her waist, whilst round her neck she wears a long necklace of giants' skulls; with four arms, in one of which she holds a weapon, and in another the dripping head of a giant; the two remaining hands are raised to bless her worshippers. Like the Egyptian Hathor, or Sekhet, the "Eye of Ra," she goes forth to slay her enemies, rejoicing in slaughter. In the form of Durga, the goddess is a war goddess, and it is to celebrate her victory over the buffalo-headed demon Mahishasura that the Dasara festival is held. It occurs at the time of the autumnal equinox, when the image of the goddess—one represented as having ten arms, holding a weapon in each hand—is worshipped for nine days, symbolical of the nine days during which Mahishasura ravaged the land, and thrown into the water on the tenth day, on which day the demon-king was slain, and which is called the Dasahara, *das* being the Indian word for ten, and hence the festival derives its name. The chief feature of the festival, and one which marks the zenith of the proceedings, is the sacrifice of a buffalo, in commemoration of the one slain by the goddess; and this is performed with regular religious rites, whilst the flesh is distributed. The precise manner in which the festival is celebrated varies in different parts of India, but the main essentials, as outlined above, are generally adhered to in all provinces.

There is what may be termed a special celebration of the festival in Mysore, the city and State of which take their title from the name of the "buffalo-



ON THE BALKAN FRONT—MACEDONIAN SCENERY: THE BARE AND EXPOSED NATURE OF THE COUNTRY OVER WHICH THE ALLIED TROOPS HAVE TO CARRY ON OPERATIONS.

headed demon" Mahishasura. All the people, headed by their hereditary officials, perambulate the boundaries of the towns and villages, and worship certain trees



ON THE FRENCH FRONT ON THE SOMME: A HEAVY ARTILLERY SHELL "DUMP" ALONGSIDE ONE OF THE LIGHT RAILWAY LINES CLOSE TO THE BATTLE-AREA.

French Official Photograph.

planted there. This phase of the proceedings is so strangely like the old English custom of "beating the bounds," that one wonders whether by any strange circumstance there can possibly be any connection between the two things?

Amongst the Mahrattas of the Deccan, those renowned warriors from whom sprang the redoubtable Sivaji, conqueror of the Moguls, the festival is seized as an occasion for the celebration of the declaration of the Great War in Bharata, the domain in Northern India of Bharata, that renowned mythical king of ancient India, whose descendants in Kuru-kshetra, "the country of the Kurus," in which they had settled, the Kauravas and the Pandavas, fought bitterly amongst themselves, and thus gave rise to that great epic the Mahabharata, "the Iliad of India." As Sir George Birdwood, the proslaurate of India, and an infallible guide as to the manners, customs, superstitions, and festivals of India, says, in his charming book "Sva"—

"Heralded by the arousing, archaic sounds of shawms and bagpipes and kettle-drums—the last oft mounted on a camel—they sally forth from their palaces into the jungle in long, leisurely advancing cavalcades, their horses in full caparison of war, but festooned over their trappings with flowers; and themselves crowned and garlanded with flowers; and their spears, of many-coloured fluttering pennons, all hung with flowers. As they move along, gathering from every *pulas* tree they pass its yellow blossoms, on turning, at the gloaming, homeward, they joyfully heap them on every woodland altar or ruddled stone by the wayside, calling them 'gold,' as much as to say: 'It would be gold—if we had it—that we would heap on you, with the like largess of heart.'"

And Sir George concludes: "Wherever these gallant Mahratta princes ride that day, in their ecstatic vision, the good lord Sivaji rides on before." Is it not just possible that the Mahrattas of to-day, brought up in that faith by their parents and grandparents, see in Sivaji an incarnation of Durga, the goddess of deliverance?



After
washing
the hands

care should be taken to dry them thoroughly, as neglect of this simple precaution is the most common cause of "Chapping."

A little
BEETHAM'S

La-rola

gently massaged into the hands Soft and White, and free from all Roughness and Redness. Cultivate the La-rola habit and you'll never need to worry over the appearance of your hands.

La-rola, the natural skin emollient, is sold in bottles of 1/2 lb. by all High-class Chemists and Stores.

PALE COMPLEXIONS

may be greatly IMPROVED by just a touch of "La-rola" *Beauty Cream* which gives a perfectly natural tint to the cheeks. No one can tell it is artificial. It gives the BEAUTY SPOT! Boxes 1/-

M. BEETHAM & SON,
CHELTENHAM, ENGLAND.



**JUDGE STEWART'S WHISKY
FOR YOURSELF**

No one can describe to you the pleasure of Stewart's Whisky: your own palate alone can tell you the delight of its mellow smoothness, its ripe maturity, the crisp perfection of its flavour.

All we can do is to give you substantial reasons why it is worth your while to test it for yourself. No single distillery can produce the perfect Whisky. To do that the best products of the best years of the best distilleries must be blended, in perfect proportion, with finished skill and experience. Stewarts have been blenders for over a hundred and thirty years. What do you think, now, of the trial bottle to-day?

"Gold Medal," "Finest" & "Nonpareil" Brands

**J. & G. STEWART, LIMITED,
EDINBURGH, LONDON & MANCHESTER**



ON THE BALKAN FRONT—MACEDONIAN SCENERY: THE BARE AND EXPOSED NATURE OF THE COUNTRY OVER WHICH THE ALLIED TROOPS HAVE TO CARRY ON OPERATIONS.

headed demon" Mahishasura. All the people, headed by their hereditary officials, perambulate the boundaries of the towns and villages, and worship certain trees

**Burning the
Candle at
both
Ends**

Tens of thousands of men and women workers are to-day using up their mental and physical energies at double rate—literally "burning the candle at both ends."

The destructive results must be obvious—mental and physical—unless counteracted.

The best proved remedy which modern Science has produced is

Vitafer

The All-British Tonic Food

It concentrates just what is required for a bright brain, vigorous body and clear mental outlook.

It is recommended by Physicians the world over as an improvement on the German Sanatogen, being not only better as a Food but lower in price.

Sold by all Chemists in gold-tinted paper, price 1/- & 2/- Large Boxes 4/- & 7/- An substitute is as good. A test sample can be obtained by sending 1/- in stamp to the Sole Manufacturer:

MATTHEW BROTHERS & BARCLAY, LTD.

BIRMINGHAM.

The Wonderful New Shampoo

HENNA-GLINTA SHAMPOO POWDERS



These Shampoo Powders do not Dye or Colour the hair, but they have magical effect in bringing out the natural high-lights of the hair so much admired by artists.

HENNA-GLINTA SHAMPOO POWDERS
CONTAIN THE GENUINE HENNA
LEAVES SHIPPED DIRECT FROM
PERSIA,

where the use of Henna for the hair is universal, and as a consequence the Persian women have long been noted for the wonderful luxuriance, life, lustre, and natural beauty of their hair.

HENNA - GLINTA SHAMPOO POWDERS

do not excessively dry the hair, and consequently the hair is not difficult to dress afterwards.

PRICE 1/6 PER BOX,
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*Obtainable from most high-class Chemists & Perfumers,
or post free on receipt of remittance.*

Dubarry et Cie
Parfumeurs
81 BROMPTON ROAD LONDON S.W.

Christmas in the Shops.

PERFUMES are, literally, always in good odour as presents, and the vogue is veering round for scents like Lily of the Valley, Sweet-Pea Blossom, Night-Scented Stock, and other delicate odours of the English garden, such as are made to perfection by Zenobia, Ltd., of Woodgate, Loughborough, Leicestershire, and are supplied in many forms. The Zenobia perfumes can be got from 1s. 9d. a bottle in about thirty varieties, put up in cut-glass bottles, and also as handkerchief and glove sachets; and are used for perfume, soap, and sachet will be sent to anyone writing to the company.



TRUE FLOWER PERFUMES AND TOILET PREPARATIONS.

Zenobia, Ltd.

boots, which can be bought in a great variety of styles for 18s. or 21s. a pair. A catalogue should be sent for to Messrs. Freeman, Hardy, and Willis, Rutland Street, Leicester.

Among those productions which are useful and welcome, not only at Christmas, but all the year round, is that well-known preparation, "Scrubbs' Cloudy Ammonia," which as all good housewives know, though sold by all chemists and grocers at only 1s. a bottle, is practically "worth its weight in gold"—it is so very useful in a variety of ways. It is wonderfully effective in giving a refreshing quality to the toilet water or the bath, and it is equally useful for cleaning silver, washing one's own laces at home, removing stains and grease-spots, softening hard water, and as a shampoo—a veritable *multum in parvo* of household requisites.

It is notable this Christmas that the thoughts of purchasers so frequently turn to jewellery, watches, and beautiful things, as though in these troubled days there

must be no doubt of the goodwill expressed by the gifts. At the establishments, for instance, of Messrs. J. W. Benson, Ltd., there is a great demand for diamond and other gem rings, and in their catalogue these can be seen in colours from a guinea or two up to a hundred. Thus catalogue, and that of their gold watch-bracelets, should be sent for at once. Their "Active Service" wristlet-

of wisdom can be translated into action by a visit to the show-rooms of the famous Goldsmiths and Silversmiths Company, at 112, Regent Street, W., from whose beautiful assemblage it will be easy enough to choose "tokens" for anyone to whom you stand as friend. The only difficulty is danger of an *embarras de richesses*; but their "Gifts and Novelties" catalogue should be written for, and selections made at leisure. Naval and military badge-brooches, wristlet watches, rings, pendants, ear-rings of pearls, necklaces and rings, clocks, powder and vanity boxes, manicure sets, motor cases, and scores of other delightful gifts, are offered for everyone, whether the price is reckoned in shillings or guineas. We illustrate three items—a dainty eight-inch-high eight-day clock in black or red lacquer, costing only £4 10s.; a diamond and black onyx pendant for a miniature, costing £2 1s.; and a compact and pretty silver vanity-box, of 2 1/8 inch diameter with inside mirror, costing £1 10s. But our readers should call at 112, Regent Street, or, if that be impossible, a copy of "Gifts and Novelties" should be obtained.

Great British Success" is a phrase of happiest omen in these days, and it is aptly applied to the playing cards entitled "Great British Success" published for the famous house of J. S. Fry and Sons, Ltd., of Bristol.

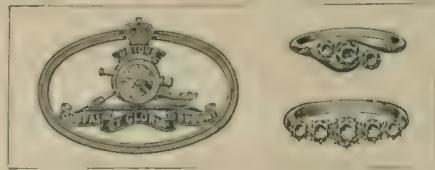
The cards are admirably got up and printed in colours, and are likely to prove as popular as the well-known

Hello, Daddy" cards, of which one firm alone has ordered from Messrs. Fry more than 130,000 packs. Messrs. Fry's artistic and inexpensive playing-cards, which include a pack called "Always Merry and Bright," and only cost 7s. 6d. a dozen packs wholesale, or 9s. 6d. retail, or 1s. post free, have proved very popular, and carried the name of the Bristol manufacturers into millions of houses.

It has been said that cigarettes are practically the only "comforts" which the soldier at the front can enjoy almost as if he were at home, and hosts of cigarettes are being sent as Christmas presents by friends of officers and men alike. To suit all tastes, the "De Reszke" brands, Turkish and American, are sure to be appreciated. They are all of the best quality, but not expensive; and a price-list, or the cigarettes themselves, can be obtained of J. Millhoff and Co., Ltd., 86, Piccadilly, W., or all tobacconists.

There are not many houses that can boast that their origin dates back to the days of Charles II., but that is the case with Messrs. Hedges and Butler, the well-known

(continued overleaf)



A REGIMENTAL "BADGE" BROOCH, AND RINGS OF FINE DIAMONDS.
J. W. Benson, Ltd.

watch, with luminous figures and hands, can be had from £3 3s., in silver, or £6 10s., in gold, or even less. Military or naval "badge" brooches have a great vogue, the one illustrated costing only £3 3s., and the diamond half-hoop rings range from £10 10s. The show of jewellery at 62 and 64, Ludgate Hill, E.C.; 25, Old Bond Street, W.; or 28, Royal Exchange, is a feast for the eyes.

He was a wise man who said friendship is the only thing in the world concerning the usefulness of which all



ATTRACTIVE GIFTS AND NOVELTIES FOR CHRISTMAS.
The Goldsmiths and Silversmiths Co., Ltd.

mankind are agreed, and it was a wiser still who advised, "Get not your friends by bare compliments, but by giving them sensible tokens of your love." These words



A GREAT BRITISH SUCCESS!"

Messrs. J. S. Fry and Sons, Ltd.

Polished Surfaces Become as Mirrors

when polished with Johnson's Prepared Wax. In one operation, it cleans, polishes and finishes. It is very easy to apply and the result is permanent.

JOHNSON'S PREPARED WAX

Johnson's Prepared Wax gives a perfectly hard, dry, glasslike coating of great beauty and durability. It never becomes sticky nor tacky in the hottest weather or from the heat of the body; consequently it does not gather dust nor show finger-prints.

"The Dust-Proof Polish"

Every family has dozens of uses for it. Keep a tin always on hand for polishing your:

Floors Piano
Linoleum Furniture
Woodwork Leather Goods

JOHNSON'S CLEANER

contains no grit nor acid and so cannot injure or scratch the finest finish—simply cleans and prepares it for a polish with Johnson's Prepared Wax. Removes spots and stains that other cleaners will not touch.

Obtain Johnson's Prepared Wax and Johnson's Cleaner from your nearest shop. If you have any difficulty it will be well worth your while to send the coupon below for generous sample tin.

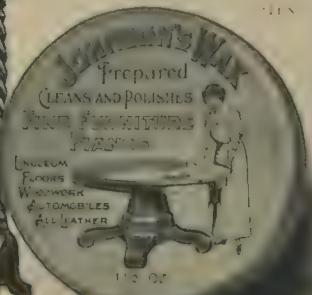
S. C. JOHNSON & SON
244 High Holborn, London, W.C.

I should like to try Johnson's Prepared Wax and Cleaner. Enclosed you will find 8d for generous sample tin of each.

Name.....

Address.....

My Dealer is.....



Reliability and economy, with the special advantages of the B.S.A. Countershaft Three Speed Gear, are responsible for the great popularity of B.S.A. Motor Bicycles

Latest Catalogue free from The Birmingham Small Arms Company Limited, Small Heath, Birmingham



For XMAS 1916



A DAINTY and USEFUL GIFT



There is no toilet preparation so universally useful as Luce's Eau de Cologne. As a refreshing perfume for the handkerchief or for spraying on the face and hands and clothing it is unequalled, whilst as an adjunct to the bath and wash-basin it is indispensable. As a mouth-wash after using tooth powder or paste it is delightfully sweetening and purifying, whilst ladies, after shampooing the hair, should rinse it with a jug of warm water to which a little

LUCE'S ORIGINAL Jersey Eau-de-Cologne

has been added. They will be surprised at its refreshing and comforting effect. A little diluted with water and sprinkled on the carpets and rugs will prevent rooms getting stuffy in cold and stormy weather, when windows are closed and winter fires are burning.

Famous since the early days of Queen Victoria.
Numerous gold medals and highest awards.

Established Jersey 1837.

Prices, 1/3, 2/6, 5/-, 10/-
Wickers, 3/9, 7/-, 13/6

Of Stores, Chemists, and Perfumers, and from
the Army and Navy Stores, Barkers, Harrods,
Heppells, Selfridges, Whiteleys, &c., or from
Luce's, High Street, Southampton.



To the little wayfarer—

a grateful
oasis of light in the lonely,
trackless desert of the
night.

Price's Night Lights

93 AWARDS

ROYAL CASTLE or CHILDS'. For Small Light.

To burn in a saucer containing
water.



PALMITINE STAR. For Medium Light.

To burn in a glass holder
without water.



CLARKE'S PYRAMIDS. For Large Light and Heat.

The only Light suitable for use in
CLARKE'S PYRAMID NURSERY LAMP
AND FOOD WARMER.

SOLD
EVERWHERE.

THE “TANK” Commander.

We caused "some" stir amongst our boys when we first galumped up behind our lines, but we created more stir when we had a look round Fritz's sleeping quarters. They thought anything we produced was a "wash-out," but we caught them napping for once. Our old "Caterpillar," as my Tank is nicknamed, acts as a tonic upon our boys, and with a good cig.—say an "Army Club," for choice—we can go anywhere, do anything, and over anything.



CAVANDER'S “Army Club” CIGARETTES

20 for 9d., 50 for 1/10¹/₂, 100 for 3/9.

We will post 200 "Army Club" Cigarettes to Members of the Expeditionary Forces, for 6/- specially packed in airtight tins of 50's. Order from your Tobacconist, or direct from CAVANDER'S, Glasgow.

The Firm of Three Centuries, London Postal Address: 167, Strand, London, W.C.

For a mellow, non-bite mixture.
Try Cavander's
"Army Mixture,"
7d. per oz. 2/6 1 lb. tin.



Use Antexema and end Skin Illness

The one certain method of ending skin illness is to use Antexema. Skin sufferers, troubled for years by skin complaints, which medical treatment and so-called remedies have failed to cure, at last come to imagine relief is impossible, and that there is no escape from their misery, disfigurement and humiliation for the rest of their lives. Is this what you think? If so, listen to the hundreds of thousands of cured sufferers who all unite in saying that Antexema conquered their skin troubles.

Get Antexema To-day

Deal with skin illness instantly before your trouble becomes worse. Every day's delay in the treatment of eczema, bad legs, bad hands, a rash or skin ailment means a day's additional discomfort. Start your cure immediately. It is so easy, for in every part of the world you can obtain Antexema, and in most cases a small bottle is sufficient for a complete cure.



Antexema gives instantaneous relief and quickly cures every skin illness.

Do your duty to your skin and get Antexema to-day. Supplied by all chemists and stores everywhere. Also of Boots' Cash Chemists, Army and Navy, Civil Service Stores, Harrods', Selfridge's, Whiteley's, Parkes', Taylor's Drug Co., Timothy White's, and Lewis and Burrows', at 1s. 3d. and 3s., or direct post free in plain wrapper, 1s. 6d. and 3s., from Antexema, Castle Laboratory, London, N.W. Also throughout India, Australasia, Canada, Africa, and Europe.



A message to Mothers

Get the Claxton Far-Cap and let your child wear it in the nursery, during sleep, and any tendency to outstanding ears will soon be corrected. Easy and comfortable in wear. Keeps hair from tangling during sleep, and promotes breathing through the nose. The Claxton Far-Cap gently moulds the cartilages while they are soft and pliable. Made in rose-pink in 21 sizes. Send your order direct, giving measurements round head just above ears, and over head from lobe to lobe of ears, to I. L. Claxton, Castle Laboratory, London, N.W., and enclose remittance of 4/-. Also obtainable from chemists, stores, Harrods', Selfridge's, John Barnes & Co., Ltd., Garrould's, Woollard Bros., and other Ladies' Outfitters.

Christmas in the Shop. Continued

ne merchants of 155, Regent Street, who next year celebrate the 250th anniversary of the foundation of their business. The famous old firm, up to date in these troublous times, remind our readers of the Christmas season by announcing that they are prepared to forward whisky or port, duty free, to France or to the Near East, per

the Military Forwarding Officer. The prices for home and foreign consumption respectively are as follows: Royal Vat Whisky (as applied to many messes and London clubs) — in England, 6s. per dozen; in bond, 15s. per dozen; Imperial Port — in England, 4s. per dozen; in bond, 4s. per dozen.

The war has emphasised the

fact that tobacco is an ever-welcome gift, and as a remembrance for Christmas nothing will give more genuine pleasure, at home or at the Front, than a box of good cigars. Nor is there any need to pay

an excessive price for them. The well-known firm of Benson and Co., of Worthing—late of St. Paul's Churchyard, London, offer, during December, the remainder of some fine old shipments at greatly reduced prices. For more than forty years the cigars imported by this firm have been widely appreciated for their excellence, and a price list should be sent for.

A perfume that first charmed the world of women in 1837, and has been literally in good odour ever

since, must have sterling merit, and that is the case with Luce's Isle of Jersey Eau-de-Cologne, which dissipates the notion that Eau-de-Cologne must needs come from Germany. Luce's Eau-de-Cologne is a purely British product, and the manufacturers will never lack purchasers for their delightful perfume. Chemists and stores everywhere keep it, and only a few years ago the firm presented a large quantity of the scent to be sold for the funds of the Middlesex Hospital. Since the war broke out, 5,000 bottles of Luce's Isle of Jersey Eau-de-Cologne have been presented to the Red Cross Society, and the directors are generously arranging to duplicate their gift. Ladies who know the perfume pronounce it ideal, and welcome it as a Christmas gift.

MR. CLODD'S MEMORIES.

EDWARD CLODD was born at Margate, and—perhaps by way of contrast—his maternal grandfather was a Greenland whaler. He tells us he came in general from farmer and sailor folk; but he is at pains to explain: "To trace man's divergence, and that of the ape, from a common stem, through an ageless past, is to me a more fascinating subject than search after pedigrees." Nobody is quite consistent, and Mr. Clodd (himself born in 1840) here contents himself, and often his readers, by records of mere contemporaries, men and women who, in his own partial survey of the ages, are less than animaleculæ. The creeds that make every man momentous by making him immortal

afford no cover to Mr. Clodd. Never the less, to Stratford House, Aldeburgh, came many mortals, if not immortals, in whom we take an interest more than transitory — Meredith among them—and its hospitable owner had correspondence with Fitzgerald and Herbert Spencer and Huxley, with Samuel Butler and Cotter Morison, with Alfred Lyall and Andrew Lang and Grant Allen, and, gentlest of them all, George Gissing. Sometimes a stray sheep seems to penetrate the fold, and we tremble for the wolvish! There is a clergyman, for instance; but we are soon reassured:

"I have given up all the creeds." Sir Henry Thompson is a neighbour, and Mr. Clodd is kind; so Sir Henry passes muster, though he says, "I regard the benefice of the Infinite and Eternal energy to be proved beyond dispute." One faith, however, failed not among visitors to Stratford House: "I believe in Clodd!" And that is a credulity with which, in certain relations, the reader of the "Memories" (Chapman and Hall) will quite happily associate himself. Incidentally we encounter with relief many a racy human record, from York Powell's allusion to the British Academy as "this damned flunkey thing—it's a job of Jeb's, I hear," to Holman Hunt's artless stories about himself. Hunt could tell a story of himself even if it told against himself—such as that of the man who said of his realism in art, "If Hunt had to paint a slab of Everton toffee, he would go to Everton to paint it." George Meredith is perhaps the lion of this cage; but a lion whose growls are drowned by his purrs and roars in larger air. Mr. Clodd hints at him as a Proteus whose mind knew transformations as variable as his moods.

PRESIDENT OF A STALL FOR OUR DUMB FRIENDS' LEAGUE: MRS. J. E. JEWELL. One of the prettiest of the many pretty stalls at the Christmas Fair at the Albert Hall, held for Our Dumb Friends' League, was the French stall, presided over by Mrs. J. E. Jewell. It was decorated in a novel scheme in which Queen Alexandra roses played a large part. Mrs. J. E. Jewell and her four charming French assistants were very successful, and the result of the first day's takings was over £50 for the coffers of the League.



A CLEVER WAR PICTURE: "RETURNING TO THE FRONT."

A picture which attracted much attention at this year's Academy was "Returning to the Front," by Richard Jack, A.R.A. The right to reproduce it was acquired by Oxo, Ltd., and they are now offering admirable photogravures in exchange for Oxo coupons. The picture, which depicts men returning to the Front from Victoria Station, is full of actuality and makes wide appeal. Oxo, Ltd., are also offering two other photogravures, "A Country Lane," by Yeend King, and "The Old Market, Bruges, Before the War," by Flora M. Reid.

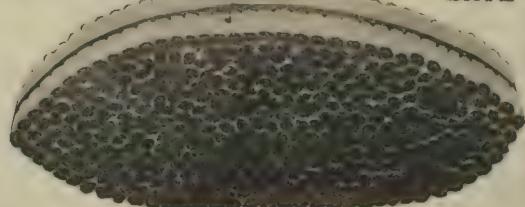


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C. A. POULTER, Esq., LANGPORT, writes us on April 9, 1914—"The Egyptian Cigarettes you sent me some weeks ago are excellent. I have been a regular smoker of Egyptians for quite forty years. I have never come across anything so good as yours, except at about double the price. I enclose cheque for £10.00 for 100 boxes."

H. C. SIMPSON, Esq., TISBURY, writes us—"Having lived in Egypt for the last eleven years I flatter myself I know something about cigarettes, and I have never found anything in this country to equal yours at the price."

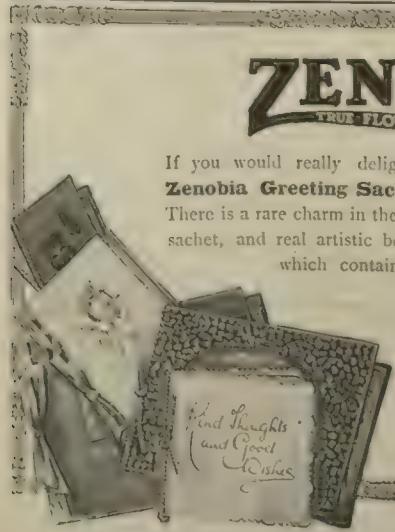
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A particularly interesting collection of Samplers, worked between the years 1650 and 1830, including many fine lace examples, now offered for sale. Lovers of old Needlework, Lace and Embroidery are invited to visit the Antique Gallery, where many particularly interesting Samplers, Needlework Pictures and Panels are now on view.

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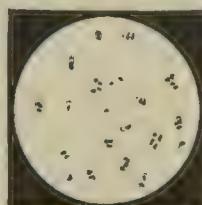
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From an actual Micro-photograph of the Bacillus Influenzae — magnified 1000 diameters — taken at the Runcorn Laboratories.



From an actual Micro-photograph of the Diplococcus Pneumoniae — magnified 1000 diameters — taken at the Runcorn Laboratories.

This is a picture of your enemy — the Influenza Bacillus.

Bacteriologists to-day have enabled us to see and recognise many of the tiny organisms that make their attack on the human system by way of the mouth and throat.

To recognise our common enemy — to classify him — ascertain his habits and mode of attack — has been the aim of modern scientists; and in establishing precautions against these deadly micro-organisms, leading scientists recommend the use of Evans' Pastilles.

How the Pneumonia Bacillus looks under the microscope.

A deadly organisation which may make its attack upon you sooner than you expect. Bacteriologists have determined its habits, classification and mode of attack — with a view to combating it, and scientists are unanimous in recommending as a first precaution the use of

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NEW NOVELS.

Dartmoor Days
with the
Forest Hunt."

Neither Mr. John Murray, the publisher, nor Major Knight-Bruce, the author, speaks in a preface of "Dartmoor Days with the Forest Hunt" having been written by a prisoner of war in a German fortress, and anyone who skips the note acknowledging the friendly co-operation of Lieut. Picard, of the 2nd Belgian Lancers, may fail to discover the fact. It is well to draw attention to it, for it heightens the interest of the book this brave book of Devon moors and a Devon pack, with notes page overshadowed by the nightmare of the war. It is a cheerful and vigorous narrative, discursive rather than dramatic, full of touches of colour and pulsing with love of the country that, above all others, compels a deep devotion from its sons and daughters. The gentle Master in his shabby house, where, so long as the pack is maintained, any sacrifice can be willingly made, is sympathetically and truly drawn. He is the very type of the fine-bred Englishman, with generations of liberty-loving and sport-loving ancestors behind him. He is a lion in the field, but lamb-like in the local drawing-rooms; and for him Major Knight-Bruce provides a maiden after his own simple heart. The silhouette illustrations, head pieces to the chapters, by Lieut. Picard, are charming, and in every way in keeping with the clean-cut atmosphere of a delightful book.

"Watermeads." If there had not been a Mr. Archibald Marshall in the present book season, it would have been necessary to invent one. His novels "Upisidonia" apart—provide the grateful calm of the English countryside, tintured with the liveliness of the country (and county) English. They are full of nice young men and girls, of the comfortable ways of the squires, and of a genial observation of human nature. In "Watermeads" (Stanley Paul) the affairs of the Conway family are unravelled, and the love-stories of the Conway eldest son and his two charming sisters followed up hill and down dale to their fitting end. Mr. Marshall excels in hitting off

the easy-going, well-bred man; and the master of Watermeads, who has an excellent foil in Mr. Blumenthal, shows up to advantage in the new novel. There are other people, not so nice, to whose portraits also attention has been given with capital results—the Blumenthal aforesaid, for one; and Mrs. Conway, who is a priceless edition of a self-centred bore; and Penelope, surely one of the most finished examples of a horrid little girl to be found in fiction or (we hope) out of it. Freda Blumenthal, who is a rich suburban climber, is more obvious than these, and so a

at least, the intention has been to that effect. As a matter of fact, Miss Bowen cannot away with her fine strokes, and William, if not his story, is painted in detail. A few chapters, given over to the Court of Philip in the Escorial, are filled, too, with the small things of Philip's surroundings and character, and, though both he and his antagonists demand a bigger canvas, it must be conceded that the picture of the over-scented cabinet, the focus of bigotry and intrigue, is neatly done. "William, by the Grace of God" is less a novel than a coloured illustration of Motley; and if it sends its readers back to the "Dutch Republic," there to renew their knowledge of a masterpiece, it will have done them a good turn, apart altogether from the pleasure they may have experienced in reading another historical novel by Miss Marjorie Bowen.

"BLUEBELL IN FAIRYLAND." AT THE PRINCES.

CHRISTMAS is already upon us in the playhouse, or, at all events, at one playhouse, the Prince's, where "Bluebell in Fairyland" has been revived. The revival reminds us of happier days, when the new century had yet to begin, and war seemed the remotest of contingencies. In front of such a show, it is possible to forget momentarily the "iron" age through which we are living, for time seems to have stood still alike with the play itself and its two chief performers. So daintily child-like and appealing is Miss Ellaline Terriss as the heroine who sells flowers and is shown fairy visions, and so freshly does

she render the old favourite song, "Only a Penny"; so lively and bustling is Mr. Seymour Hicks by contrast in all the sweep-boy's scenes and ditties, and so happy is he with a troop of children who dance and frolic as joyfully as those in the original cast, that we might be back again in '09, for all the difference we can detect. As we watch such a performance, we begin to wonder why "Bluebell" has stayed away from us so long. For it has a charming little story, full of fantasy and fun. Well cast, well produced, it should hold its own with any of the entertainments for children we are to have during what will be our third war Christmas.



ON THEIR WAY TO TAKE UP THEIR POSITION: AUSTRALIANS GOING TO THE TRENCHES ON THE WESTERN FRONT.

Official Photograph.

shade less engrossing; but she, too, is neatly built into the fabric of this engaging book. Decidedly, "Watermeads" is one of the best novels of the year.

"William, by the Grace of God," Miss Marjorie Bowen does not evidently mean to give to the life of William the Silent the exhaustive exploration she allotted to William III. "William, by the Grace of God" (Methuen) is a novel covering the greater part of the Prince's career, introducing him after he had parted from his first wife, and carrying the tragic story down to the pistol-shots of Balthazar Gerard. It is put in with a broad brush—or,

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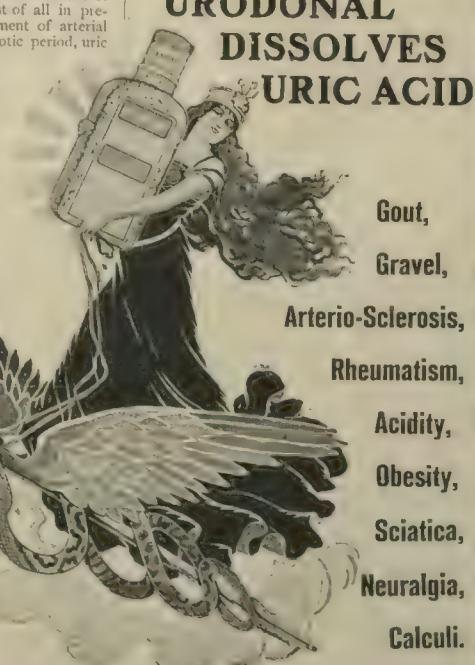
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THE CHRONICLE OF THE CAR.

Cars after the War. A fortnight ago I mentioned that the Austin Company had announced in brief its post-war programme. Since then I have been informed by two other British firms that they are by no means losing sight of the future, and have their plans well in hand. They do not tell me, however, exactly what it is they intend to do, so I am afraid there is nothing to be said further than that it is satisfactory to know that the British manufacturer is alive to the requirements of the post-war situation. Apropos this matter of cars after the war, I read a most amusing dissertation in one of the dailies recently in which the writer set out to explain what the post-war car will be like. It was not intended to be humorous—but on the contrary, it was meant in all seriousness—but it was amusing, for all that. In it we were told that, after the war, the weight of a car for a given load will only be about half of that now prevailing! That is the veriest nonsense. Certainly, improvements in the metallurgy of steel, and a better knowledge of the aluminium alloys consequent upon the research in connection with the manufacture of war material, will affect the motor-car. One of the effects produced may quite conceivably be in the reduction of weight, but we cannot expect any such drastic reductions as that forecasted. There are considerations altogether apart from actual practicability to be taken into account. Even supposing that it be practically possible, by the use of some new light alloy, to reduce weight by the substantial proportion of fifty per cent., it does not at all follow that it would be commercially possible, which is one of the things that matter. In point of fact, the thing is neither practically nor commercially possible at the present moment, so we may dismiss anything in the way of tremendous weight-reduction as being out of the question. The post-war car may be a somewhat lighter vehicle than the car of 1914, but not very much. Then the same writer lays it down that cars after the war will be a blend of lightness and comodiousness. Progress in this direction will lead us to realise "the quality we associate with the Damascus blade." I suppose that means we shall arrive at the era of the elastic car—the car that one day we can contract to the dimensions of a cycle-car, and on the next expand it into a landauette. If it does not mean that, then I don't know what it does mean.

The Real Line of Progress. When at last we are able to turn our minds to peaceful motoring we shall find that the car of the day is not very dissimilar to that of 1914. In fact, it will be nearly enough

taking place in America—and to which I have directed attention on a previous occasion—to be able to forecast the future design of the British car. We shall not get the light, elastic vehicle of the dreamer, but we shall get one that is much improved in its general characteristics. In the first place, it will be found that electric equipment has made great advances, and the self-starter and electric-lighting installation will be part of the standard fittings of the car. Secondly, there will be manifested a strong disposition to abandon the magneto in favour of battery ignition. At first sight this may seem rather in the nature of a retrograde move, but on examination I think it will be found to be anything but that. Conditions have completely altered since the days when we had to depend upon the storage-battery for ignition. Now we have our means of charging the batteries on the car. Then we had to depend on station charging. The battery of to-day is a vast improvement on its predecessor, and is thoroughly dependable. We depend upon electric current generated on the car for our lighting and starting, and the electric machine employed has shown itself to be absolutely reliable. Therefore, it is a useless addition to weight and manufacturing expense to carry yet another machine to generate current for ignition. The magneto will survive for some time, if only for the reason that we are too conservative to burn our boats, but the tendency will be as I have said.

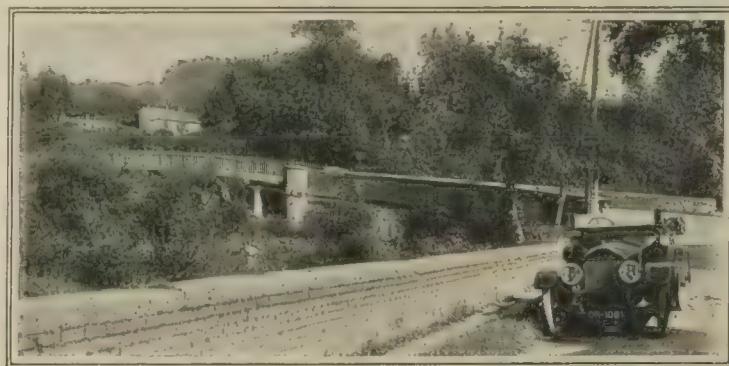
Fuel Feed. Another direction in improvement is in the manner of fuel feed to the carburettor. The present systems of feed by gravity or pressure have each objections which are not found in the more recent vacuum-feed. The latter comes much closer to the ideal than either of its older rivals. It is what I may describe as a constant-pressure system, for the reason that the vacuum-fed reservoir which supplies the carburettor by gravity maintains a uniform petrol level, which means that the "head" of fuel is constant. This is a factor which has more bearing on engine efficiency and fuel economy than most people imagine. Nearly eighty per cent. of American cars have this system of fuel feed, and it is meeting with a good deal of favour here. These, I believe, are the main lines which will be followed by the post-war improvements. Nothing very revolutionary, it may be said, but I can discern no tendency anywhere to revolutionise design, and it would be merely foolish to attempt to idealise when we really have no premises to go upon.

W. W.



A DAINTY CAR ON AN OXFORDSHIRE RUN: A STANDARD 95-H.P. IN A PRETTY ENVIRONMENT.

Our photograph shows an excellent Standard car near Shillingford Bridge, in Oxfordshire, and was taken during a recent run from Coventry to Farnborough.



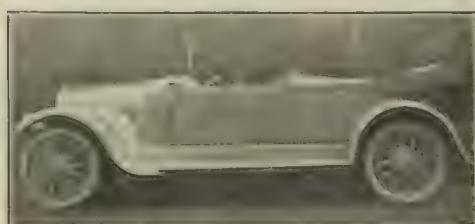
AN ADMIRABLE CAR ON A PLEASANT TRIP: A 16/20-H.P. "WOLSELEY" TOURING.

This shapely car has all the well-known points of the "Wolseley" and is well turned-out in every respect. The

photograph was taken just after crossing Stanford Bridge, near Shelsley Walsh, in Worcestershire,

the same car in its essentials, but it will have been improved very greatly in detail. We have only to regard what is

merely foolish to attempt to idealise when we really have no premises to go upon.



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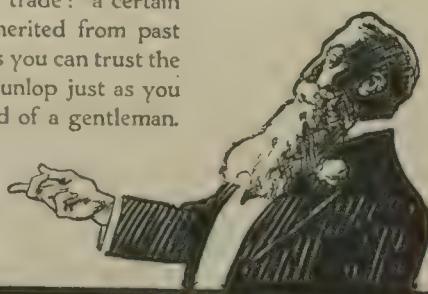
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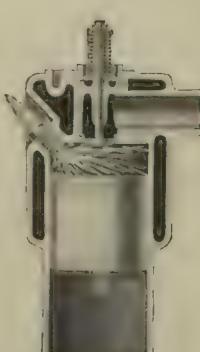
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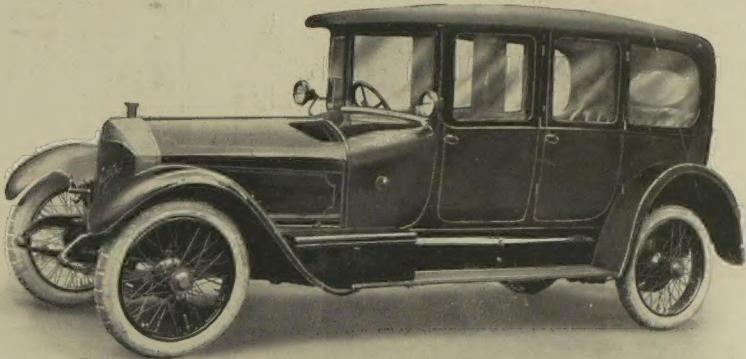
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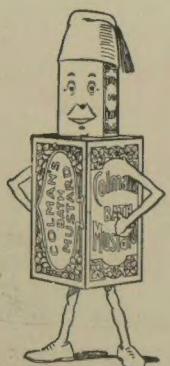
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CHESS.

CAPTAIN MITCHELL (B.E.F., France).—It is a pleasure for us to know that anything we do can interest you in your arduous duties. We cannot, however, reconcile your solution with No. 3743. None of the moves you give are practicable with that problem.

A H LABONE.—We trust to find your problem acceptable as usual.

THE SKEPHANIDES (Bayswater).—Thanks for problem.

N R DHARMAVIR (Padham).—We are much obliged, and will report on the problem in a future issue.

S F ADAMS (San Francisco).—Your interesting letter covers so much, we can but briefly reply to the points raised. Mr. A. J. Fink is known to us as a fine composer, and we shall always be glad to hear from him. As regards two-move solutions, you are right. Dummy Pawns have no official sanction.

F W ATKINSON (Nottingham).—We cannot recall any better books than those you have; but if you write to The Chess Amateur Office, at Stroud, Glos., or to the *British Chess Magazine*, Elmwood Lane, Leeds, they can supply you with a list of works on the subject.

NEIL (Stapleford).—Taking your query No. 2 first, it is part of the problem that the Black Bishop or Knight should take the Rook, because, in either case, Q to K R sq mates. Your own composition has nothing whatever of the problem about it. In regard to No. 1, each Queen must stand on a square of her own colour.

A MIRZA (Dacca).—Your problems are duly to hand. They shall be examined, and reported upon in due course.

A B, AND OTHERS.—There is no solution of Mr. Sparkes' problem by way of 1. K to B sq.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM NO. 3746 received from J S Forbes (Brighton), H Grasset Baldwin (Farnham), J Briant, J Fowler, and J L Stevens (Hoxton).

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 3744.—By A. M. SPARKE.

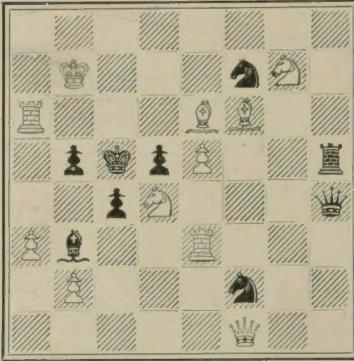
WHITE BLACK

1. Q to R 5th Any move.

2. Q, Kt, or R mates accordingly.

PROBLEM NO. 3747.—By M. L. PENCE.

BLACK.



WHITE.

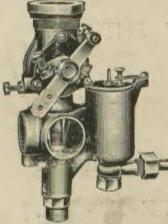
White to play, and mate in three moves.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM NO. 3739 from S F Adams (California) and F Ribeiro (Yokohama); of No. 3740 from Ethel Corbett (Portland, Oregon U.S.A.); of No. 3741 from A J Fink (California); C A M (Penang), P J Mistri (Bombay); of No. 3742 from P J Mistri, C H Balle, J V (Bombay), and J C Gardner (Toronto); of No. 3743 from C Field (Athol, Mass., U.S.A.); of No. 3745 from Fidelitas, N R Dharmanvir (Padham), Jacob Verrall (Rodmell), E Bygott (Liverpool), E Cameron (Warley), J Briant, and P Brown.

We have received a copy of the Annual Report of the Devon County Chess Association. Like all similar bodies, the Association has suffered in numbers as the result of the War, and, in addition, by the deaths of some warm supporters, amongst whom may be specially noted Mrs. Winter Wood, the mother of a famous family of chess experts, such as Mrs. W. J. Baird, Mr. Carlsike Winter Wood, and Mr. E. J. Winter Wood, the President of the Association.

The Rice Memorial Tournament took the place of a larger and more ambitious scheme, which was unhappily thwarted by the death of Professor Rice, its generous and enthusiastic promoter. It was necessarily limited in its scope by the European War, and when the friends of the deceased Professor determined to carry out the arrangement as far as practicable, the entries were confined to residents of the United States, with the exception of Janowski, who went over expressly to play. The refusal of Marshall, however, to compete without a retaining fee, left Capablanca in a class by himself, and deprived the contest of all claims to be a tourney of the first rank. The official record is now embodied in 'The Rice Memorial Chess Tournament' (Kegan, Trench, Trubner, London; *British Chess Magazine* 25, Elmwood Lane, Leeds. Price 2s.). The editing is well done by Mr. P. W. Sergeant; the notes are carefully selected when he is not the commentator; and although the games are not great, there is much good and interesting play to attract the student. We have already published the game by which Janowski won the brilliancy prize.

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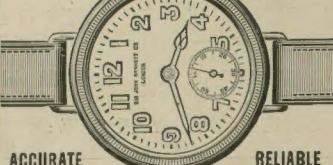
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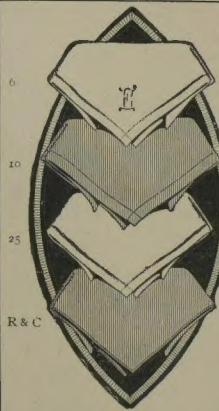
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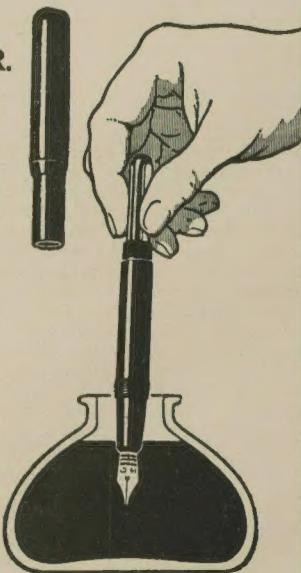
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